VOLUME CXLIV, NO. 31.

NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 11, 1902.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,107.

The Mercury.

-PUBLISHED BY-

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 17%, and is now in its one bandred and focty-fourth year. It is the obtained and to the Junon, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oblest heart heart a consistent of the English is angage, it is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting realing-editorial, State, local and general news, well selected mixed-hay and valuable farmers and houshold departments. It is that of the partment of the partments and other states, the limited space given to adventishing is very valuable to business men.

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TERMS: \$2.00 in year in advance. Single copies in wrappers brents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the obtained as the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies seat free, and special terms given advertisers by dedressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall,

MALBONE LODGE NO. 93, N. E. O. P., WIL-Ham H. Thomas, Warden; James H. God-dard, Secretary; mosts 1st and 3d Thurs day evenings in each month. THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Richard Gardiner, President; Thomas Field-house, Secretary; meets ist and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

Renwood Loose, No. II, K. of P., James F. Beaumont, Chancellor Communder; Robert S. Franklin, Keoper of Records and

Scals; meet every Friday evening. DAVIS DIVISION NO. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sh Knight Capitala George A. Wilcox, Ever-ett I. Gorion, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Newront Caste, No. 7677, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Von. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and tast Tuesday even-

Local Matters.

Kelley Succeeds Gilman.

New Clerk of the District Court the Only Change Made in the County Officers,

Mr. G. Harry Kelley has been elected clerk of the district court of the first judicial district to succeed Mr. Arthur L. Gilman who has filled that office for a number of years. Mr. Kelley is a son of the late Captain George II. Relley who was for many years the most trusted and most popular commander of the steamers plying between Providence and Newport. Mr. Kelley was formerly cashier at the Newport brauch of Armour & Co., and, after severing his connection there, entered the employ of the Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Compuny-as purser. Since leaving that position he has filled a responsible position with the George A. Weaver Company.

The caucus of the Republican members of the legislature from Newport county, for nomination of county officers, was held Thursday morning. The city of Nowport had no voice in the matter as Newport's delegation, is composed of Democrats. At a subsequent session of the legislature the county officers were elected. The 'only change from last year was the election of Mr. Kelley in place of Mr. Arthur L. Gilman as clerk of the dis-

The officers elected were as follows:

Sheriff—James Authory. Clerk of the Common Plens and Appellate hydrons of the Supreme Court—Charles E. Divisions of the Supreme Court—Charles E. Harvey.

Judge of the First Judicial District—Darius Baker. Clerk of the District Court-George H. Kelley.

Mt. Theodore D. Peckham has qualified as one of the overseers of the poor. The other two newly elected overseers, Robert S. Franklin and C. Philip Frank, have declined to serve. This leaves the result somewhat uncertain and, as a result, talk about the keeper of the city asylum is more coronon than ever. As a topic of the hour the police commission is a thing of the past, "Who will be keeper of the city asylumon is the burning issue. There is probably no truth in the rumor that the Newport Artillery company are skeping in the armory and that the regulars at Fort Adams have been equipped with 40 rounds of ball cartridge for use in case of riot.

John F. Hurley, aged about 32 years. a hostler, was found dead in the cellar of Mrs. Martin's house, in Thames and Holland streets early on Monday afternoon. The police were notified and took charge. The medical examiner gave as his opinion that death was due to exposure and gave permission to his friends to remove the body.

The police commission has retired Patrolinan Wm. C. Dring who has seen about thirty years of service and in his place Special Officer Johnson was appointed a member of the permanent police force,

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mrs. F. O. French will be among the first to leave New York in the spring for the coronation of King Ed-

Former Mayor Frederick P. Garrettson is in New York.

Templor Whist.

Masonic hall presented a beautiful appearance Wednesday evening on the occasion of the first Templar Whist by Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, The black and white beauseants with names in red, indicating the name of each table, were of themselves attractive, but after the game had progressed a little and the brightly colored score flags ascended the cords, the effect was very brilliant.

The affair was largely attended and was a success both socially and finan-cially. There were fifty five tables engaged, divided into six sections, each scetton being in charge of two attendants to distribute the score flags and keep things running smoothly.

The prizes were won as follows: Sec tion I, first E. S. Blumenkrunz and Miss Georghama Wright, consolation Walter Westman and Miss Charolotte Peckham; section II, first Mr. and Mrs. George Russell, consolution Henry O. Cooke and Mrs. Charles Tisdall; section III, first Edward K. Stevens and Mrs. Herbert Bliss, consolation Robert Morley and Mrs. Edward P. Lake; section IV, first Louis S. Whipple and Miss Mary Stewart, consolation J. Frank Albro and Miss Neil Peckham; section V. first Harry S. Manuel and Mrs. Edward S. Hayward, consolation Samuel S. Thompson and Mrs. Joseph Barrett; section VI, Bonjamin F. Downing, 2nd., and Miss Mattle Ward, consolation John W. McMahon and Mrs. M. C. King.

Judge James G. Topham, who retires from the Board of Tax Assessors this year is probably the oldest city official in Newport. He has been connected with the city government most of the time since 1853, when the city charter was adopted. He has held other city offices besides that of tax assessor and he for many years held office under the State as trial justice of the old justice court. In all the positions in which he has been placed he has performed his duties conscientionsly and with marked ability.

The various standing committees of the city government have organized by èlecting chairmen as follows: Finance, Councilman Albert G. Groff, Jr.; public property, Alderman James H. Comstock; streets and highways, Councilman George W. Ritchle; fire department, Alderman Herbert Bliss; ordinances, Councilman William O.Milne: lights, Alderman John E. O'Neill: printing, Alderman Herbert C. Albro, burial grounds, Alderman Albro; water supply, Alderman Bliss.

Mr. Thomas J. Tilley, of East Greenwich, for many years postmuster of that lown, clerk of the District Court and sheriff of Kent county, died at his home on Thursday. He has been in failing health for some years. He was a native of that town and well known throughout the state. He was a descendant of William Tilley who settled in Newport, and most of his uncestors for several generations back lived and died here.

Miss May Anthony and Mr. Jesse E. Peckham were united in marriage at moon on Tuesday, the geremony bain performed at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. Fred Kaull. Rev. C. H. Smith officiated. Only the immediate friends of the young couple were present. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham started at once for Washington for a wedding trip.

An illustrated circular of the Stanton House at Chattanooga, Tenn., received from Mr. Simon Ray Sands of Block Island who is chief clerk there, shows a fine looking building and one capable of taking care of a large mauber of guests. Mr. Theodote Vaill Barton of Block Island is the proprietor and has in his employ many Block Islanders.

The handsome bouquet of roses on the speaker's desk at the inaugural ceremonies in Providence on Tuesday was procured from Philadelphia and was the gift of Former Senator Edwin A. Perrin and Former Representative Philo E. Thayer of Pawtucket, lifelong friends of Hou. James H. Annington, the newly elected speaker.

The Providence Telegram Almanac for 1902 is about as valuable as a libra-Ty of encyclopedias. It is filled from cover to cover with valuable matter, records of various kinds, election returns, officers of the national, state and city governments, etc. It is a book that might be profitably kept close to the

The wedding of Miss Hedvig Jakobson and Mr. Januis Viukel Jacobsen was celebrated at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Axel Erickson on Bath mad Monday evening. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson received their friends at their home on Newport avenue.

Aunouncement is made of the engagement of Mies Alice Eldredge Arms, daughter of the late Paymaster Frank H. Arms, U. S. N., to Paymaster Joseph J. Cheatham, U. S. N.

City Government Inaugurated,

Mayor Boyle and the Members of the City Council Take their Seats-Few Changes in the List of City Officers Elected -Entirely New Board of Overseers of the Poor Chosen.

The new city government was duly inaugurated on Monday hust, when Mayor Frederick P. Garrettson was succeeded by Mayor Patrick J. Boyle. The council chamber, where the maugural ceremonies were conducted, was ornamented by a few palme and the American flog was artistically hung behind the presiding officer.

The old city council met at 11:30 and after the reading of the infinites ad-Journed sine die. At noon the new council was called to order by Mayor Carrettson who administered the outlito Mayor Boyle and surrendered lile gavel. Mayor Boyle then administered the oath to the new members of the council. William G. Stevens was then unanimously elected city clerk and was sworn by the mayor.

After prayer by Rev. Father McCabe of St. Joseph's church Mayor Boyle delivered his maugural address which is printed on another page of this paper. The two bodies then separated and perfected an organization by the election of John E. O'Nelli as president of the board of aldermen and Charles P. Austin as president of the common council. The salary of clerk of the common council was fixed at \$150 and Thomas B. Congdon was elected to the position. The salary of messenger of the council was fixed at \$50 and William P. Denman was elected, Both branches adopted the revised rules of order as adopted at the last meeting of the old council. The city council then adjourned until evening.

In the evening, when the annual election of city officers was scheduled to occur, there was a large attendance. The galleries of both the aldermante and council chambers were well filled and the speciators were finally admitted to the floor of the council. Much interest was manifested in the meeting as many thought there might be an interesting session. Everything was very quiet, however, and the action of the Republican caucus was evidently closely adhered to.

It was shortly after eight o'clock when the meeting was called to order, Mayor Boyle presiding in the board of aldermen and Mr. President Austin in the common conneil. The mayor presented a communication enclosing a letter from Congressman Bull stating that the city can procure a bronze mortar captured at Manila and now at the Mare Island mavy yard, by paying the expense of transportation from Snn Francisco here. The expense of transportation will be \$39,82,

The usual resolution fixing the salary of certain city officers for the year was adopted. The amounts are about the same as last year. The two bodies then met in joint convention for the election of city officers, Mayor Boyle presiding. Alderman Bliss and Councilman Kelley were appointed tellers. The nomina-tions were made by Alderman Albro in behalf of the Republicans and by Alderman O'Nelll in behalf of the Dem ocrats. The Republicans elected every officer named, generally by the full vote of 12 to 8, although on the matter of overseers of the poor the vote stood 11 to 9, one Republican having evidently concluded to vote with the Demo-

There was a contest for all the important city offices except that of probate clerk, when the Republican nomince, Duncan A. Hazard, was seconded by Alderman O'Neill. The lists of auctioneers, weighers of coal, etc., were re-elected, but after the joint convention had separated it was reconvened to elect one weigher of coal who had been forgotten, George S. Bowen. An office that has been vacant for some time, that of inspector of hoops, was filled by the election of Henry A. Thorndike.

The officers elected with the salaries as fixed by the council were as follows: Street Commissioner-James McLelsh, III William H. Lawton, 8 william H. Lawton, & City Solicitor—Clark Burdick, P.; J. Stacy Srown, S. salery, St.50. Judge of Probate—John C. Burke, II; Rob-rid M. Franklin, & Probate Clerk—Huncan A. Hazard, City Engineer—Joseph P. Cotton, P.; Wil-lam H. Lawton, T.; D.Jank hallot, City Sergeant—William H. Westcott, Sal-ry S. O.

ary \$2.0.

Overseers of the Poor-C. Philip Frank, 11;
L. L. Simmons, 9; Hobert S. Franklin, 11;
James B. Cottrell, 2; Theodore D. Peckham,
11; L. L. Simmons, 9;
City Physician—John H. Sanboin, M. D.,
salary \$1,200.

Sanitary Inspector-Robert L Oman. Assistant Sanitary Inspector-George C. Member of Roard of Health (5 years) - Chas. E. Lawton, H; M. F. Kelley, 2. Clerk to Finance Committee—Thomas R.

Cierk to Funnice Committee - Market Congdon.
Harbor Master-Henry Gladding, 12; F. A. Cornell, 8; solary Suo.
Collector of Taxes-Edward W. Higbee, 13; William E. Munnford, 1; salary \$1,500.
Assessor of Taxes (3 Sears-Frank G. Scott, 12; Louis Shantler, 8; salary \$100.
Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department (15 can). Thomas S. Bowlet, 12; Engene S. Hundles, 8. Hughes, 8.
Inspector of Kerosene—John H. Stacr, 12
George H. Taylor, 7; George Magan, 1; salary \$175.
Seeler of Weights and Measures—John H.

Sealer of Weights Bou Schaus McLeigh.
Surveyor of Highways—Lames McLeigh.
City Surveyors of Land—Charles F. Harmett, Joseph P. Cotton, William H. Lawton,
William P. Buffum, R. J. Easton,
Commissioner of the New port School Fund
Henry C. Stevens,
Fence Viewer—Jethro J. Peckham.
Pound Keeper—Henry C. Johnson.

Reciper of Powder House—Chief engineer of fire department. Bell littles

Reejer of Powder House—Chief engineer of fre department.

Beil Hingers—Prederick P. Lee. Abrum F. Hardy, Patrick B. Horgan, Patrick Sullivan, Schulty B. Horgan, Patrick Sullivan, Schulty B. Horgan, Patrick Sullivan, Schulty B. Guele.

Keeper of City Clocks—William F. Robin-Son, Salary \$9.

Overseer of Rand and Gravel at Fort Wolcott-James McLeish, street contains signer. Superintendents to superintend the Building of Chinneys and Placing Sloves and Siove Pipes—William K. Covell, Thouse Sharpe, John K. Walsh, William J. Underwood, Frederick A. Barlow, Patrick F. Castily, U. G. Nason.

Conslables Under the General State Law and Authorized to Serve Civil Process—J. Gattleb Spingler, Benjamin Easton, William Carey Congdon, Eugeno C. (FWell, George A. Wilcox, Richard Fitzgerid, Clurics A. Gillen, William J. Dunbar, William Edward.

Auctioneers—Francis Stanlonoe. Thomas Burlinghum, Glaries G. Rievens, Andrew Burlinghum, Glaries G. Rievens, Francis, Bancole F. Hamsen, H. Lenderson, Walter Shier, Bancole, Jannes H. Complete, Flander, J. Lenderson, William L. Lawfon, Burlingh, Sahuel W. Marsh, Jungles, Edward M. Lawfon, Hamber M. Lawfon, Frederick W. Hong, Frederick W. McMann, Junes J. Hamber, J. Lawford, Chinnessoner of Robots Island Bridge, Helmart H. Brecherk, Neulinon, Frank J. Brandy, Frederick W. Lee, Robert C. House, Stophen Shea, James A. Dunply, Gata Keeper at Flan and Fourth streets—William H. Laker, Salar, Marsh, Junes J. Chine, Reper at Poplar and Fourth streets—William H. Laker, Salar, Salar, J. Brander, J. Horder, R. A. Thorn-Riegannia R. Laker, Salar, Salar, J. Brander, J. Frederick T. Thundra H. Denderson, James J. Thundra H. J. Frederick T. Lee, Robert L. James J. Grander, J. Hawfer, Salar, J. Frederick T. Lee, Robert L. James J. Chinesson of Hooge Henry A. Thorn-Millson H. Laker, Salary Sala mon th. Candon Reperiod Physics of Hooge Henry A. Thorn-Mi

Hispector of Hoops-Henry A. Thorn-dike.
Corders of Wood-William F. Bartlow, Benjamin Ji. Dawley, Benjamin Oman, Francis T. Dantbar.
Weighers of Cost and Other Merchandisc-Overlon G. Langley, John Howard, David T. Pinniger, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Joseph T. Perry, Francis P. Lynch, John B. Masson, James E. Wenver, James Hilton, James A. Orecue, Alvin A. Barker, Charles B. Tenmat, Arthur R. Tuell, George R. Taylor, John H. Stacy, Hugh, Ebbitt, Thornes Gelmes, John C. Bailley, Fernatado Barker, Thomas J. Boyle, J. E. Suillivan, D. J. Saillivan, Gaurles Benniston, James P. Hughes, Francis M. Sisson, Kenneth McLesh, George S. Bowen,

Bonen, Ganger of Casks—John H. Stacy, Packer of Fish—John H. Stacy. The board of aldermen elected the

following city officers: Health Officer-Henry Gladding, salary

Weighers of Neat Cattle—Francis Stan-hope, Alvin A. Barker. Fleid Drivers—Henry C. Johnson, Timothy C. Sullivan. Commissioner to attend to Burlat of Sol., dicts and Sallors of Inte War—Ardrew K. McMubon.

After the election of officers the two bodies separated and most of the spec-tators left the building. The customary resolutions at the beginning of the year were passed; among them; a resolution directing the finance com-mittee to inquire into the city's finances and report ways and means of scenrlng money for the expenses of the government during the present fiscal year; a resolution directing the finance committee to procure bids for furnishing money, receiving deposits and paying checks; resolution authorizing the city treasurer to draw from time to time the interest of the Touro Jewish Synagogue fund for repairs as ordered by the city council; resolution authorizing the city treasurer to draw the dividends of the Touro street fund for such repairs as may be ordered; resolution directing the city clerk to prepare the city documents for 1901 for publication; resolutions authorizing the committee on streets and highways to secure proposals and contract for carting crushed stone and authorizing the street commissioner to advertise for proposals for forege for the various departments and contract for same; resolution authorizing the committee on printing to

printing the city manual. Various annual reports were received as follows: . Public school committee, street commissioner, board of firewards, inspector of kerosene, harbor master, health officer. Field Drivers Johnson and Sullivan, tax collector, clerk of finance committee, and the various anmual reports of the city treasurer.

procure proposals and contract for

A resolution was presented directing the city treasurer to pay to the minister or reader of the Jewish Synagogue upon approval by the congregation wor shiping there the income of the Judah Touro ministerial fund except \$200. The resolution was referred to the finance committee. A petition from Julius Engel and others asking that the city treasurer and his successor be appointed custodian of the Touro synagogue was received.

Petitions for improvement of Congdon avenue, for macadamizing and curbing White street, and for curbing and grading Merton road were referred to the committee on streets and highways. The petition of heirs of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer stating that land for the No. 3 engine house had been taken by the city and no payment made therefor and requesting compensation, was referred to the finance committee.

The appointment of the following committees was announced:

Finance-Aldermen Leddy and Al-bro, Councilmen Wright, Milne and Groff.

Goff.
Public Property—Aldermen O'Nellt
and Comstock, Councilmen Ritchie,
Peckham and Morgan.
Streets and Highways—Aldermen
Leddy and Comstock, Councilmen
Martin, Ritchie and Wilhar.
Fire, Department—Aldermen, Blica

Fire Department—Aldermen Bliss and O'Nelli, Councilmen Tripp, Me-

and O'Nelli, Councilmen Tripp, Mc-Lennan and Wilhar.
Ordinances—Alderman Bliss, Councilmen Milne and Shanahan.
Sitee! Lights—Aldermen O'Neill and Constock, Councilmen Tripp, Milne and Kelley.
Printing—Alderman Albro, Conneilmen McLennan and Shanahan.
Burial Grounds—Alderman Albro, Councilmen Wright and Butler.
Water Supply—Alderman Bliss, Councilmen Kelley and Diggles.
The council then adjourned until the

The council then adjourned until the last Tuesday in January at 8 o'clock.

In Imitation of Newport.

Governor Charles Dean Kimball is Inaugurated in Providence with Ceremonies Modeled after those used in Newport.

Charles Dean Klimball was the first covernor to be inaugurated in Providence. The ceremonles on Tuesday were as far as possible an imitation of the forms that had been in vogue in Newport for a century and a half. The ancient ceremonials were adhered to even to the extent of making the, proclamation from the balcony of the new state house, thus giving the elements, the wintry ulr, the snow-clad barren stretch of ground, and the half dozen workmen engaged thereon, a chance to learn that the state had a governor, There was formerly some little reason for relating this feature of the day, for when the venerable Judge Tophan made his proclamation from the balcomy of the old state house he talked to hundreds of people congregated in Washington square for the purpose of listening to the announcement. Still, a little thing like that was easily made up for by the preponderance of gold face and marble corridors and onyx floors.

Quite a number of Newport citizens vent lo Providence to either take part in the ceremony or to witness it. Among them were Senator Patrick J. Murphy, Representatives John H. Crosby, William P. Clarke, William J. Underwood and J. Stacy Brown, Assistant Adjutant General John H. Wetherell, Polico Commissioner Harwood E. Read, Chief of Police Benjamin H. Richards, Clerk of the Court Charles E. Harvey, Sheriff James Anthony, Colonel George E. Vernon of Governor Kimball's staff, Messrs, John E. Holt, William A. Crosby, William S. O'Brien and a number of others.

The first feature of the day was the gathering at the Narragansett Hotel. The Governor, state officers and membera of the general assembly met there and were escorted to the state house by a troop of cavalry from the militia. The line started to move down Dorrance street at eleven o'clock. The cavairy escort moved at the head of the line and was followed by carriages containing the Governor and his staff, state officers and members of the general assembly. The line moved through Dorrance street, while the few people who chanced to be passing stopped to watch it in absolute silence. One cavalry officer evidently bore vivid recollection of the Newport inaugurals for he constantly raised his but as if in response to cheers, but the cheers did not come. Só he ceased to respond.

Slowly, calmly and in dignified sience, not with the blare and clash of martial music, the procession moved on the state house. Down through the cheerless reaches under the railroad station, while trains thundered overhead, up over the windswept stretches of Smith's Hill, the procession moved. The state house was reached and the cavalry saluted and a lone bugle blew while the carriages entered the rock strewn grounds. The riders descended and harried through marble passages to the chambers of either the senate or the house. The guests filled the galleries of the horse where the inaugural ceremonles were held.

The two bodies met and organized, the house being called to order by Mr. John H. Crosby, senior member from Newport. While the organization was being perfected a battalion of deputy sheriffs, with blue uniforms and gold shoulder straps, kept the passages open for the procession from the senate chamber to the house. They were assisted by a detail from the Providence police force and all were under the efficient direction of High Sheriff Hunter C. White, who were a long shoulder sash of blue with a gold emblem on his silk

After the roll call and organization of the house, Hon. James II. Armington of East Providence being elected speaker, the two houses met in grand committee to count the votes for governor and state officers. The result seemed to be the same as has been previously announced in these columns. The oath of office was then administered to Governor Kimball and other state officers. Speaker Armington then commanded Deputy Sheriff Thayer to make the proclamations from the baleeny, and the deputy, equipped with a mace made by mounting a gold eagle on a section of curtain pole, marched to the balcony overlooking the unfinished grounds and announced, one at a time. the election of the various officers.

The message of Governor Kimball was then read, after which the two houses separated and soon after adjourned. Some of the guests went down to the floor below to refresh the inner man, while others congregated in the magnificent executive chambers to shake hands with the new governor, The members of the staff acted as ushers. In the evening another reception was held at the state house and was largely attended.

Mr. Charles E. Harvey is able to be out after his recent illness and is much improved in health.

Newport County Pomona,

The regular annual meeting of Newport County Pennons Grange, which should have been held in December that which was post poned several times on account of bad weather took place with Nonquit Orange at their Half at Tiverten Four Corners on Wednesday hast with a good attendance; and was a success. Wm. If, Potter was in the chair. The Treasurer's report was salistactory as was also those of the subordinate Granges. Two members were obligated. Resolutions on the death of car late master Herman F. Peckham of Middletown were adopted and many kind remarks as to his memory were made by the members. Condolences were sent to the widow and family. On account of this death the usual annual festival was indefinitely postponed. The next meeting will probably be at Whirldge Halton some day to be fixed by the chairman and at 3 p. m. The following officers were then elected for the year 1902.

Master—Goo, Towland, Oversec—Waller Sharman.

the year 1902.

Master—Geo. Itowhand.

Overseer—Walter Shortyan.

Lecturer—Geo. E. Sisson.

Stoward—Mr. H. Petter.

Assl. Stoward—A. R. Hambley.
Chaphlan—Mrs. H. L. A. Almy.

Trensprer—S. E. Almy.

Hecretary—Bent-W. H. Peckham.

Gido Keeper—C. H. Petter.

Cores—Mrs. L. H. Peckham.

Cores—Mrs. L. H. Peckham.

Lady. Assistant—Mss. C. R. Wilbur.

Ex. Com—Geo. Bowland. For 3 years.

After the milimproport more of

Ex. Com.—Ge. Howland. For 3 years. After the adjoint ment most of the members slayed through the evening and attended a regular meeting of Nonquit which was largely attended. Several members were yoled in. A collation was served and the newly elected officers duly installed for the year.

Middletown,

ANNUAL MEETING OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HELD. The annual meeting of the Middlefown Free Library Association was held at the Oliphant school house on Monday evening. In the absence of the President, George Coggeshall, Henry I, Clinse was chosen President protein. John L. Simmons, Treasurer, submitted his annual report showing that \$2,00 had been collected on account of building fand and \$21.50 for incidental expenses of circulating the library to be nearly the same as in January, 1901. No new literature has been added, excepting only such documents and reports as are printed and distributed at the expense of the state and United States Government. The library has been opened to the public on Wednesday of each week and a total of 466 volumes were taken ont for reading. ANNUAL MEETING OF LIBRARY AS-

or reading.

The Committee appointed in October

The Continuities appointed in October to contract for and supervise the 'crection of a new library building reported, that they failed to get a builder in the autumn before the advent of hard weather and deemed it better to defer operations until 'spring. There were expressions of regret that the undertaking had been attended with so many defeated and developers and the formulae. ing and drawbacks and the Committee were urged to take all preliminary steps to insure an early beginning of the work of construction as soon as the season should change.

work of construction as soon as the season should change. In the present situation of affairs, the facilities for using and circulating the facilities for using and circulating the library are decidedly poor. There is no room heated in which persons in quest, of books can assemble and the crowded apace allotted for books is so fully occupied, as to preclude the possibility of convenient reference and studied selection.

The following officers were chosen

The following omeers were caused for the new year; President George Coggeshall. Vice President, Kate Halley. Secretary, Albert L. Chase. Treaturer, John L. Simmons. Trustees, Phebe E. T. Munchester, Flora A. Chase and A. Howard Balley.

Howard Balley.

GREENE'S LANE IN STATU QUO. The work of stoning and improving Greene's Lane, which was proceeding without interruption up to Dec. 15, has since remained about as then left. The cold weather soon after intervening having apparently effected a long pause in the work of construction by the contractors some days ago, the laying of the stone bottom was finished and the barricade at the entraice from West Main Road removed. During the four weeks this Lane was closed to public travel nearly every family residing therein has had sickness and required the services of a physician, who in turn experienced much inconvenience in reaching their patients.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the Henry S. Peckhani estate the cot-tage in the rear of 63 Third street to Charles Williams

Charles wimans.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for
the 1-land Savings Bank the lower
half of their house, No. 10-1 Warner

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to the United States Government a lot of land in Jamestown, for Charles L. Bostwick, Laura Bostwick, Lawrence Russell and Mabel B. Russell. The area is about seven-eights of an acre, and the price was nine thousand dollars. The land lies at the "Dumplings" off Highland avenue on the seashore of Narmgansett avenue, and has been purchased by the Government for further fortification marrogen.

purposes.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the lower part of the double-tenement property at 19 Mount Vernon street for Arthur W. Chase to John M. Austin.

Emma C. Fowler has sold to John L. Cummings a lot of land with 30 feet front on Dean avenue.

Matthe Event Merch.

Martha E. and Mary E. Richmond have sold to Garrett M. Kitwin, for \$5,000, a lot of land, with buildings and other improvements on Thames and Ann streets.

Mr. Albert Bryer is here from China to visit his daughters who make their home with Mr. Andrew Bryer, Mr. Bryer is engaged in the Itea trade and spends a large part of his time on the other side of the globe,

TEN YEARS' TRIAL 🙉 🚜

The Story of &

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One glorious hutumn morning the regiment formed line for final review, and in great numbers civilians, soldiers and women fair were assembled to wit-ness the ceremony. The Columbias had been paid off to the last man and given their discharge, but several of their officers still lingered about the city. The Evergreens had been welcomed home and feted and feasted to their hearts' content. Not a company had gone on Its way without stopping for a parting call and cheer at Langdon's camp. The commanding general and his staff, escorled by a troop of envalry from the barracks and greeted by the thunder of the garrison guns, took place in front of the center of the long, statuesque line. For the last time the Washoes came out in khaki, and very fit and soldierly they looked despite the relaxation of the long homeward voyage and the days of waiting about the city. To right and left of the reviewing point were scores of carriages from town, and an ald-de-camp had ridden to General Melville's with the compliments of the department commander and an invitation to draw up close to the stan, where a far better view could be had, and so it happened that Mrs. Melville and Ethel Grahame sat smiling within the charmed circle, the space parceled off by scrittles for the immediate party of the reviewing officials. The general left his station and rode up beside them and doffed his plumed chapeau. "I had hoped to have you ride with us today, Melville," said he, "but I suppose the doctors must have their way. Miss Grahame, I saw you lu saddle in the park yesterday, and I envied your execut." The general was nothing if not gallant, "Wonderful how some men recuperate from wounds received in battle," continued the double starred veteran and gazed impressively at Miss Grahame and glauced at Lang-don, sitting erect half way across the field. It seemed to the commander that he had put it very neatly, though the lady failed to appear profoundly im-

She wished to know the cause of the delay, for the Washoes were now stand-ing at case. "Oh, the governor and some of his people!" explained the chief, with slight annoyance in his tone. "It seems they have been entertained over at the past, but they're coming now," he added as two carriages, escorted by three or four horsemen, came sweeping over the brow of the northward height. Impatient eyes glanced thitherward, and presently half the waiting line to khok! and dozens among the carriage loads of lookers on were aware that there was a hitch of some kind up toward that end of the field.

"Hellot" said the general. "What's amiss yonder?" for all on a sudden the carriages of the approaching dignitaries had stopped at the sentry line, and there were running and commotion. Then Langdon was seen to spur rapidly to the spot, and in one minute after his appearance on the scene of violent scuffle unitiers were straightened out. The carriages, with some flustered looking civilians, were driving down to the reviewing point, and the colonel galloped back to his post. Three horse-men presently rode slowly back toward the garrison, and a curious crowd surrounded a little knot of angered and excited men. All in that brief space of time an old thing had happened.

It seems that Nathan had tendered certain hospitalities to the governor and his attendant officials, that there had been a champague breakfast prolonged beyond the limits, that Nathan, his adjutant and orderly essayed to escort the carriages of their guests to the reviewing point and that when they reached the sentry lines a brown checked, stalwart young fellow had present ed arms to the governor, but lowered his bayonet and said "Halt!" to the

"I'm escorting the governor of Wash

oel" said Nathan, flushed and angry.
"So I see, sir," said the Washoe private, a university lad who knew whereof he spoke, "but my orders are imperative. The governor and the state officials can pass in their carriages. All others must keep off the field."

"This is insolence!" shouted Nathan, Justed with wine and furious at the detention, with the consequent humilintion. "Go on, driver! Out of the way, you!"

The coachman whipped up, knowing no better. The major spurred. His powerful horse sprang forward, but in in a second the lithe westerner had seized him by the bit and, bearing him back, yelled lustily for the corporal of the guard. Mad with rage, Nathan lashed with his hunting crop at the young soldier's head, but in another instant two men, one in the uniform of a lieutenant of infantry, the other in civilian dress, sprang to the aid of the sentry. One of them seized Nathan's left foot in both hands and by an old and well known trick, suddenly heaving, tumbled the raging, red faced offi cer headforemost out of his saddle. He landed heavily, but labored presently to his feet, choking with fury and well nigh bereft of his senses. The corporal had come with a rush.

'Arrest these men!' reared Nathan. "They've attacked me-an officer on duty-escorting a governor! Put that sentry in the guard tent!"

The sentry was only doing his duty. sir," began the corporal. "Those were his orders"

"Orders from that safe robbing secondrel of a militia colonel out you Whack! That was Nathan's last hit

for many a day. The young man in civilian dress darted in and landed a scientific swing on the jaw that dropped the luckless officer like a log. Nathan lay for a moment stunned, then looked up, dazed and helpless, into the grave face of Eric Langdon,

"Get your major holne at once," the colonel replied to the adjutant's hurried, embarrassed explanation. "The matter shall be fully investigated. Who-who struck you?

of dld, General Langdon," spoke up the assailant, with blood in his eyo and wrath on his tongue. "Captain Martin, late Second Columbias, sir, and I'm ready to answer for it to him or to anybody—here or mywhere. He lashed a sentry in the discharge of his duty, and if that isn't enough, by heaven— Well, you heard what he said?" And the young captuin ap-

pealed to the crowd. That evening there was a never to be forgotten scene in front of the colonel's tent in the camp of the Washoes. Six hundred strong, officers and men, mass-ed in solid phalánz, silent, bareheaded, there stood the two buttalions, while their spokesman, his voice trembling with emotion, strove to say to the layed and honored commander that the heavt of the whole regiment went with the heantiful sword they gave him in parting tribute. Close to the colonel on one side were grouped the governor, his staff and state officers and on the other a large party of officers and ladies, Melville and his household in their midst. Rodney May, with one arm in a sling, had tendered the other, hardly knowing what he did, to Ethel Grahame, who unaccountably had taken it. Hovering about the skirls of the crowd an old darky, howed and decrepit, was whimpering with joy. the nanks of the buttallons, as though by some spontaneous impulse, were gathered hundreds of other sol-dlery, regulars from the batteries, volunteers still serving in the neighboring camps, and all were hushed and all were hanging on the words of the soldler spokesinan as he told of the scenes of battle across the wide surges of the ocean, of the never falling care of the colonel for his men, of his daring lendership, of his almost fatherly devotion to their wounded and stricken. Vehemently the statesmen applanded every telling point, and the soldiers tollowed suit, but presently the major came to speak of the future, of the soverance of the soldier ties that bound them, of the love and trust and falth with which their bearts would follow their soldier leader, of the pride and confidence with which they hailed the honors still in store for him, and here the Washoes broke loose and rear ed applause and acclamation, and then came the time to say farewell, but here their erator broke down, "Speak for yourselves, boys," he choked. "I

an't say another word."
And "the boys," breaking ranks, bore down on their commander in a tumultuously cheering torrent, officers and men grasping his extended hands, unashamed of the dew that dlumed their eyes, unatraid of rebuke or regulation, and when at last they were dispersed and gone and had cheered to the ceho his few brief, heartfelt words of thanks and farewell and May and Melville and the comrades of the old, old days had pressed his hands and he could turn again to see what had become of that beautiful sword it had found its way somehow to Ethel Grahame, who stood gazing after the departing soldlery, her soft eyes swimming in tears.

The sound of cheering horne on the evening breeze swept through the bowered row of officers' quarters in the garrison close at hand, but there was strange hush at Nathan's, whose plaz-za rustled as a rule with the silks and za resided as a rule with the sakes and satins of society. Investigation of the morning episcile had been prompt and searching. The commanding general had seen the fracas from afar. His own staff officer made report, his own orders had been defled, for, thanks to an overenger crowd at a previous ceremony, the chief of staff had written that, except such persons as should be personally bidden, only the general, his start and escort, with the state officials, should be allowed within the line of sentries. Nathan's self appointment as escort to the governor falled of confirmation. The sentinel had acted strictly in accordance with his orders. The major and committed one of the gravest frimes known to military law, first in refusing to obey and second in darlng to strike the sentry. Captain Mar-tin and his associates, late of the Columbles, were interrogated by the indge advocate of the department and bidden to hold themselves in readiness to testify before the court that would be convened forthwith, for Major Nathan had been placed in close arrest.

But that wasn't all. Cresswell was a hard hater and as hard a hitter. Nathan's vile insult had been audible to a dozen bystanders, and, though Laugdon had not been allowed to hear of it, Cresswell followed up the rumor and got the exact words. In formulating the charges against the officer it was considered both unnecessary and unwise to refer to them. There was quite enough to dismiss him from the service without allusion to his insane outbreak, but Cresswell wasn't satisfied. He had never shandoned his theory that young Betts was the culprit, and long years after the occurrence and soon after the senior's transfer to another road there leaked a story from the yards that had been suppressed so long as Betts was influential, and the young man fied from Brentwood between two days, no one knew whither. The matter caused no little talk at the time, for the road made no effort to run him down. It was learned later that a shortage of upward of \$1,000 was "squared" by relatives of the fugitive, and that, it was supposed,

would end the matter. Perhaps it might have done so but for Nathan's reiteration of the old slander, and there was a scene in the lobby of the Palace hotel one evening just within the week of the episode, when the president of the Scattle, who had hastened from Chicago in response to "wires" from the Nathans and who had had a long interview with the accused officer that morning and a short very short one-with the chief of staff that afternoon, came sauntering down in evening dress to dinner, a brace of magnates with him. The trio were suddenly accosted by Judge Cresswell, who presented his card and delivered himself substantially as follows:

"Mr. Barclay, you were general man-ager of the Scattle at the time of a certain safe robbery in the Big Horn office at Brentwood. You were satisfied of the innocence of Mr. Langdon, because immediately after his discharge

by the Blg Horn you tendered him as good a position on your road. Is not this true?"

Barclas flushed, "He was a man ac customed to dictate and to be ap proached only with much show of defcrence. Triple doors and keepers guarded his office against intrusion, and a most ley reserve of manner discounged all attempts at conversation except among his chosen intimates. But here was this confounded Kentucklan-he knew him well by sight and repute-accosting him with seaut ceremony in a public place. He promptly froze, but Cresswell warmed to his work.

"I see it is and that you distinctly remember II. Moreover, you know that young Betts has been a fugitive from justice for months and 'that his shortnges, including the \$000, were paid by his father, now in your employ. I know this, because Mr. Burleigh of the Hig Horn has frankly told me that he long sluce told you, and yet your precious kinsman, whom you have hastened here to save if possible. dared last week to publicly speak of my partner, General Langdon, as the safe robber."

"Your partner subjected Major Na-than to a gross indignity," interjected

Barclay felly.
"My partner dld not, sir, and it is my bellef that you know he did not; that the order Major Nathan refused to obey was that of the commanding gen-eral." And now Colonel Cresswell's volce resonated through the ecloling lobby. "A gentleman, sir, from my section of the Union can't soil his hands by chastising a coward, as Maj. or Nathan is held to be, and the protection of his wife's petticoats preyents my getting him where I can brand him as a liar, but as you are his next of kin, by marriage at least, I have taken this opportunity of making known my sentiments to you. You have my address, sir. Good evening And the colonel majestically lifted

his hat and strolled magnificently away. Of course that rencontre was in the morning papers, and so at last Langdon heard of Nathan's language.

The formal muster out of the Wash ees was to occur that afternoon. Some few of the officers, commissioned in new regiments, were to return to Manila, certain others were to remain awhile in San Francisco, but the bulk of the men would seatter for home soon after the final ceremony, the governor and his advisors having decided against the parade. Melville at breakfast time read the sensational account in The Investigator and the more conservative story of The Carbuncle. Within an hour he was at Langdon's tent and found the colonel supervising the packing of his soldier goods and chattels Each know what was uppermost in the

mind of the other, and Langdon bade his orderly excuse him to visitors a few moments, sent Hurricane to the camp postoffice and let down the flaps of the

"That fellow is still in close arrest," said he, "and I cannot reach him until

he is released." "And then?" asked Melville thought-Then-I shall cowhide him."

"Langdon," said the general after a moment's reflection, "that's what brought me out here so early. Read this first."

It was a letter in Nathan's handwriting. Langdon took it slowly and with obvious repuguance, his eyes the while resting with inquiry and engerness unon another missive, a little note that the general still retained. Opening the first, however, he read as follows:

first, however, he rend as follows:

My Dear General Mclville—A man never knows how friendless he is, in the army, unless luck has gone back on kim and he is down. I am down. I see that I have made a lual meas of it and know there will be no aymathy for me in that court. I suppose you're seen the detail. It's packed to consict, and in the present exaggerated feeling as to the relative merit of the volunteers and regulars my break seems much more serious than it really was. I merely lost my temper and said and did things that were indefermible, I suppose. But put peursell in my place. I have reason to believe that I was being discriminated against and that Colonel Langdon had purposely placed sentics there to publicly humiliate me. What would you thick to have your knees backed aimest from under you by a private soldier? I'll warrant that Colonel Langdon would have used the bash quicker than I clid. In fact, I hardly struck the sentry at all. But, of course, it's useless to talk of it. They've about convinced Mr. Barclay that the least I can look for is dismissal unless I can get those changes withdrawn. I am willing to admit I was hasty, or I suppose I cupit to say violent, and I'm willing to do anything you say to make amends, both to the soldier in the case and to the colonel. A written apology, I suppose, is what they'll want—

But Laugdon's indignation rose with every line.

"Why do you show me this?" he asked. "It's a contemptible letter. It's unworthy the fainfest consideration."
"Well, would you cowhide a man

whose words were unworthy of consideration, Eric? Think over that. Keep away from him tomorrow and come to us. Here's another note."

And the general sauntered out into the sunshine to chat with the gathering officers and to smile kindly and genially at the men, who never seemed to tire of rendering honors to their colonel's friend. He thought to give Langdon time to read his own letter, but little was needed. The dainty note when opened contained but the single word: "Don't."

That pight in the crowded station at Oakland pier the home going Washoes seemed bent on raising the roof. Two special trains were there to whirl them away to the mountains. Their few belongings were stored aboard, but the word had passed that Langdon was there to see them off, and the rascals wouldn't go. Out they piled on the platform, shouting like mad, and surrounded him in tumultuous acclaim. They had hoisted him on a baggage truck, and there was only one way to silence their clamor. That was to On the gallery and staircase stood a throng of people-men, women and children—sympathetic witnesses of the stirring scene, Melville and his wife in their midst, Ethel Grahame, with flushed cheeks and shining eyes and with hands that trembled as they clasped the rail, bending forward as though she would not lose a word. In-stinctively and as of old the Washoes hushed at his uplifted hand.
"I could not speak to you today," he

"I cannot do you justice now. Your faith, your loyalty, your-yes, I dare say it-your affection. I prize be-

youd hil power of words to tell you, and the sorrow of parting would choke my utlerance did I not know that we who have served so closely together as soldiers in the year gone by are to live together as friends and commutes and please God, for many a year to come. Another purcarious cheer broke in

upon and drowned his words. Railway



There was only one way to allence their clumor.

officials were striving with all their power to herd the enthusiastic crowd abourd the cars. Regimental officers no longer exerted authority. Melville it was who settled the question. "We haven't a moment to spare it we're to go with this boat, Eric," he whispered as he grasped his arm and then led him

A moment later the huge ferryboat was scuding a foaming rush of mountit waters sternward against the receding plers. The passengers, as was their wont, were gathered within the glass inclused "saloon" of the upper deck, some few braving the breeze toward the bows, but Langdon stood gazing back over the sections flood and the fast dimming lights of the ferryhouse, his eyes on the last vestiges of the regiment, scores of whom had chased after him for a final cheer, his thoughts going back over the year of active service, of baltle and campaign, he and those brave lads had spent together.

But little by little the gaze relaxed and turned, following his heart, to the girl standing silent there at the rall. She was listening, breathless, to the cheers and farewells. She had marked the deep emotion in his eyes and in those of the tried and trusty comrades now fading from view. Stealthily, silently, Mrs. Melville had led her general within doors and told him the night air was too raw for a wounded veteran.

"How thout Erler" queried the general, with twinkling in his eyes. "Leave him to-Ethel," was the au-

twer of superior wisdom.

And so, ten years after the sad events

that sent him adrift upon the world, Laugdon turned as the last faint cheer followed them across the racing waters, marked her as she stood like one absorbed, entranced, threw one quick glance about him, then as quickly stepped to her side and seized within his own tirm grasp the slender hands that were trembling at the rail. Then she, too, gave one startled look, saw that they were alone, and even under the pailor of the mognlight her brow flushed crimson. Lids and Inshes drooped and velled her swimming eyes, for the woman in her told her that, without a word, she stood confessed in the presence of her muster, even though that master were looking imploringly into her downcast face, and the voice that stilled or swayed at will those hosts of stalwart men was trembling in its plea, adoring and passionate, for the love he craved in answer to that he so long had given. What was there left for her to say? Her lips moved, but he heard not. Eagerly he bent, lower, lower still, and then shyly at last they were upraised and-told bim.

THE END.

Washington's Death.

Mr. George Tickner, who wrote "The History of Spanish Literature" and distinctly the death of Washington. He says in his diary: There never was a more striking or

spontaneous tribute paid to a man than was pald in Boston when the news came of Washington's death.

It was on Dec. 14, 1799, a little be-

fore noon. I often heard persons say at the time that one could know how far the news had spread by the closing of the shops. Inch man, when he heard that Washington was dead, shut his store, as a matter of course, with out consultation, and in two hours all husiness was stopped.

My father came home and could not speak, he was so overcome. My mother was plarmed to see him in such a state until he recovered enough to tell her the sail news. For some time every one, even the children, were crape on the arm. No boy could go into the street without it. I wore it, though only 8 years old.

A Pompons Ceremony.

An interesting ceremony takes place daily at Gibraltar. The town and fortress lie at the end of a peninsula. about a mile and a half loag, the mainland being Spanish territory. The gate feading to Spain is, every evening, locked at sunset and every morning un-locked at sunvise. Each day a com-pany from one of the regiments per-forms one of these functions. In the morning the company, fully officered, with colors flying and accompanied by a band, marches to the commandant's house. The company comes to attention, and the commandant hands out the kers on a velvet cushion. These are received by the captain's orderly, the band strikes up, and the procession marches to the gate, which is unlocked with great ceremony. In the evening the same coremony, in the reverse or der, is gone through. All suspicious characters are put out of the town before the gates are locked in the even-

A leacher having asked his class to write an essay on "The Results of Laziness," a certain bright youth handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.—London Tit-Bits.

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FREAKS OF WILL MAKERS. A Case In Which Anthentielty Was

It is probable that a whole volume, and a very interesting one at that, might be composed of the freaks of legal evidence in will cases. The evidence is often purely documentary; hence the paradoxes which arise from time to time in its interpretation. If ever such a volume comes to be published, it will surely be incomplete if the following case, told by John Corwin of the firm of Harris, Corwin & Gun-

ulson, is left out:
"The testatrix," said Mr. Corwin, "died in Brooklyn some years ago, and it devolved upon me, as her lawyer, to find and probate her will. In a trunk I found an envelope containing a number of very small pieces of paper, on both sides of which was writing. Inside the flap of that envelope was writ-ten, 'This will is all here,' in the handwriting and with the signature of the tesintrix.

"You must remember that these scraps of paper were very small in-deed. The paradex is this-that the extreme smallness of the scraps was the evidence that this torn paper was the last will and testament of the de-ceased. The law recognizes tearing as one method by which a testator may revoke a will, and the intention to revoke is presumed in a testator who so tears one. But if a contrary intention can be proved by another act done at the same time then the tearing of the will does not revoke it. Now, in this case the words "This will is all here" clearly showed that the testatrix meant those scraps of paper to be regarded as her will. It remained to prove that she so meant at the time when she tore the paper. If she had torn the paper at one moment, intending by that act to revoke the will, and had subsequently written those words without wit-nesses or other legal formality, meaning to revive the force of the revoked will, then the latter act was legally invalld and the will could not be prohated. Surrogate Abbott took this

"My contention was that the writing on the flap of the envelope was in technical language a part of the same res gesta as the tearing of the will. I argued that if the testatrix had tora that paper at one line and put it in that envelope at another some of the pieces, small as they were, must surely have become lost in the interval. The extreme minuteness of the pieces. coupled with the fact that not one piece was missing, was my evidence that the tearing and the putting into that envelope were one res gesta.

"I had quite clearly demonstrated the presence of every piece by taking a sheet of glass covered with white of egy and carefully reconstructing the whole sheet of paper upon it, leaving each piece with the same side to the glass as its fellows. In this way I was able to present the will in legible shape. Its physical completeness established my point to the surrogate's entisfaction, for the presumption that the placing of the pieces in the envelope and the writing on the flap were one res gesta was in my favor. And so I succeeded in probabing that will." To the lay mind the mystery of the

tearing of the will remains no less interesting than the curious legal evidence of its validity. People who make wills notorlously indulge in strange fancies at times, and it may be that this woman resorted to the ex pedient of tearing up her will precisely because that was one of the last things which any one who wished to preserve a will would be likely to do with it, and consequently no one who wished to steal the will would be likely to look for it in an envelope containing only minute scraps of paper.-Exchange.

National Hatreds.

King Joseph, in one of his letters, tells his imperial brother of France that the people of Naples have begun to love their new sovereign and that they hate the old queen. To this Na-poleon replies by cynically advising his brother not to believe any of the non-sense talked by courtlers as regards opular likes or dislikes for particular individuals. They are mere evanescent expressions of feeling upon which it is quite unsafe to depend. "What," he adds, "one nation really hates is another nation." We fear that there is a profound truth in this saying. National hatreds are never obliterated. though they are sometimes temporarily concealed by the personal popularity which a particular man or woman may gain in a foreign country.—Saturday

Brassels Ince.

After Waterloo M. Trayaux, a leading face merchant, turned his ware-house into a hospital for British soldiers. Such virtue was not left to be its own reward. His good action was noised abroad, and when the stream of tourists set in again all the English made it a point of honor to buy lace of him; hence in a few years his for-

Many attempts have been made to make brussels lace away from Brussels, always though without success. Though the mechanical processes are strictly followed, something in the alr or water or soil gives a hallmark that nothing else can attain.

The Wonderful Number Seven.

Seven is a number of great promi-nence and singularity. There are seven planets, seven metals, seven colors and seven tastes; there are seven principal virtues-three divine and four cardinal; there are seven days in the week and seven ages of man; there are seven windows through which the ordinary senses are exercised-the eyes, the ears, the nostrils and the mouth; there are seven liberal arts, seven sciences and seven notes in music: the seventh son is a wonder, and the seventh son of a seventh son is simply marvelous in his healing powers.

An Exception.

"I feel so depressed when it rains hard," said Mrs. Sunges. "But, then, I suppose that is the rule." "There are exceptions," said her hus-

"And there?"
"Yes; umbrellas are raised."—Pitts-

DON'T TALK TO BABY.

Injury to the Infantile Mind May Re - I from Too Much Exeltement,

The first babies are probably tho ones most apt to softer from for much attention, especially the talk-ing and amusing process. Not only ing and amusing process. Not only does the so-called "spoiling" follow such a system of training, but it really injures the baby brain. "Don't talk to the baby" is sensible advice, and it should be beauty to be the baby of and it should be more carefully followed, says the Cleveland Plain

"What, not talk to my baby!" exclaimed a young nother, who sat holding her three-months old baby and chattering to it with the fond foolishness of which young mothers are capable.
"No, my dear; don't talk to bim so

much, not mently so much," replied the older woman. "Dear as he is, you must not forget how delicate in

every way a tiny baby is."

The young mother was sobered, but not convinced.

"How can it possibly hart him?" she asked. "He cannot understand me, and I do so love to see him smile and answer my talk with his happy

"Which proves that he does understand, and, in his way, replies to your loving talk, and it is that which is the strain. You take care to feed the baby with the greatest exactness and to keep him clothed daintily and comfortably and that is right. His brain, however, is just as weak and undeveloped as is his body. What this small mind needs is rest, and when you talk to him the lax on his mentality is beyond his strength. A young baby cannot be kept too much like a little animal. Let him sleep and eat, and cat and sleep again, keeping him in cool, wellventilated rooms, and not too much in strong light, either in sun or artificial light. Be advised and let your baby alone. Let him grow naturally, and not by any forcing process."

Sensible advice surely, and there is still another point to consider in this connection, even if the baby's brain should not be permanently injure by the constant forcing and "show process often indulged in, the health is apt to suffer. The baby that is sensibly kept quiet is usually the contented, easily amused buby, while the one that is forced and amused and chattered to from carly infancy soon develops into an irrilable, prevish, highly-strung organism, demanding constant attention.

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR.

Dainty Devices in Neckwear-New Besigns in Shirt Walsts,

Ere. One of the daintiest devices of the season in neckwear is shown at a fash-ionable entertainment. It consists of a stock, with short, jounty bow. The material is white silk with embroidered polka dots; the turnovers and ends of the bow are bound with red silk, while a curious latticework of baby velvet ribbon is shown directly in front and above the knot of the bow. Other colors are used with equal effect for the bindings. Black and white stocks are extremely smart this fall and appear in great variety, says the New York Tribune.

Black and white stripes in allk shirt waists are as popular as the same colors in stocks; indeed, stripes of every description are considered the most stylish thing in both flannel and silk Roman effects and broadly striped flannels are being made into waists for both large and small women to a greater extent than ever before. Some of the striped flannels have remarkably prefty tints.

Plushes for hat trimmings are being introduced, and panne velvets will be among the favorite decorations of plain felts. The pannes are of white, covered with small squares of coral, and parrot shades, or of black and old and parrot snaces, or or order and you blue, and are put on the hat in seart-like effects. The brilliant shades contrast well with the dull color of the

A charming bridesmaid's costume was seen at an early fall wedding. The gown was of white mousseline de soie, tneked on both bodice and skirt. The broad Venetian lace collar was exquisitely adorned with inserted medallions of embroidered silk carnations. The deep flounce about the bottom of the skirt was trimmed with lace, and fell over an accordion plaited satin underskirt. Carnations appeared again on the large white fancy hat, catching up the brim at the side, while the other trimmings were chiffon and white ostrich plumes.

Blackberry Dumpling, For this make a dough of one quart of flour, two cupfuls or a pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two heaping teaspoonfuls cream tartar, mixed thoroughly with the flour, and two even teaspoonfuls anda dissolved in the milk, and salt to taste. Roll out the dough about a quarter of an it, h thick. Heap in the center a quart of blackberries and half a cupful of sugar. Gather up the dough into a ball and sew in a floured cloth that has been wrung cut in hot water; drop in a pot of boiling water and let it boil hard for an hour and a half. Serve with foaming sauce.—Ladies' World, New

Cauliflower Salad, Stand a firm white cauliflower in salt water for half an hour, then cook it in boiling water until tender, but not quite done. Drain, cool, cut into sprigs and arrange these neatly in a salted bowl lined with tender leaves. Mash the yolks of four hardboiled eggs and cut the whites into petals, arrange these like daisies over the cauliflower and pour over a plain French dressing. Serve cold.—Good Housekceping.

Disturbed Drenm,

Reginald-Darling, I could float out here forever and ever and-

Voice from Shore-Say, young fellow, don't forget that hoat is a dollar an hour and you owe for two

Reginald (to his companion) -- Here, for the love of goodness, take this oar and help me pull ashore.

FOR A KING OF CANADA.

Account of the Proposal for a Monsrek of the Dominion That Was Made in 1882.

At the present moment, when not only King Edward's title with reference to over-sea dominions but the tour of the heir apparent over those countries is so much to the fore great interest will be taken in a bit of history which is given in the just issued volume of the Canadian archives, says the Chicago Record-Her-

In his report on the state papers examined in 1900 the archivist (Dr. Brymmer) states that in September, 1832, on undated plan for the government of Canada was sent to Nathan-iel Gould, chairman of the North American Colonial association. was regarded as the effusion of an enthusiast, and has probably never been looked at again until the present arranging of the old state papers. It was signed "John W. Sargeant," about whom nothing seems to be known.

His proposal was that Canada should be governed by a vicercy, who should be one of the royal dukes and who should have the title of the "King of Canada." the imperial authority, his heirs were to succeed him in this viceroyalty. and "the reigning vicercy was to sucthe elder branches," This latter probably means that the right of succession to the crown was not to be barred by the acceptance of this viceroyalty,
The annual allowance of the king

of Canada was to be £100,000 a year, exclusive of his other resources, but no mention was made as to who was to pay this. The viceroy was to have n house of lords and a house of commons. Dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons were to be created among the wealthlest persons in Cannun to form the upper house, while the lower house was to be formed of baronets, knights and esquires. Canadian orders of kulghthood were to be established, and everything else that could promote royal honor and distinction. Another feature of the proposal was that the whole of the British North American possessions should be included in the viceroyalty and that all military and naval expenditure should be borne by it, "except when there was a war in defense of the empire." These latter words, when we consider that they were written before, or in, 1832, are remarkablez

The proposal dealt with many other subjects, such as systematic emigra-tion, the opening up of roads and other communications, the treat-ment of felons, and quite a number of other matters.

NEW YORK BUTTERCUPS.

The Pretty Name of a Club of Women Who Are Pledged to Say No. Unklind Word.

Of making women's clubs there is no end. New York has a new society. The members call themselves the butter-cups, says the Sun.

Why buttercups, deponent sayeth not, but the aim of the society is a landable one, no less a thing than the cultivation and dissemination of charity and good will. No member is to ear an unkind word or to form a hazsh indement.

Every member is to take whatever comes with cheerful serenity and make the best of the situation. Each woman is pledged to spread abroad the club principles. If anyone in the fold is heard to utter an expression unbefit-ting the sisterhood her fellows are to say "Buttercups." The magic word will bring the wandering one back to

a sense of her responsibility.

A member of the society tried the formula on a mere man the other day. lle was talking before an audience of women that included many buttercups. He grew violent on the subject of Czalgosz and expressed an unchristian de-sire to make the assassin's punishment a barsh one.

Some of the women applauded, but one woman arose to the occasion. She was a buttercup, and, in the words of the statesman, she "seen her duly and she done it." In clarion tones she called out to the speaker: "Buttercups!"

The man didn't understand. Perhaps was natural that he shouldn't infultively grasp the meaning of the warning word. He looked puzzled and went on with the speech, but later he asked the significance of the enigmatic comment.

The buttercups say he was deeply impressed by the explanation. He sighed to be a buttercup himself, and just to show that there was no hard feeling the society made him a member. one little word may alter the destiny

How Chinese Became Laundrymen. Chow Tszehi, the Chinese consul of this city, is anxious to raise the social condition of his compatriots. He believes they could fill clerical positions advantageously to business men as well as to themselves, and obtain a better standing in the country than they now possess. He has given much thought to the subject of why they have made laundry work a specialty bere, and believes he has found the reason. "When my countrymen first began to come to this country," he said, "in any numbers, mining was the great industry of California, and they drifted to the mining towns. There, I suppose, they were obliged to do their own washing, and not being strong enough for the heavy work of mining, they gradually undertook to do the washing for the miners, hecame expert at it, and gradually adopted it is a profession. Work of this kind is never done by men in Ching." -N. Y. Times.

Poets Versus Verse Writers Poets are born, but verse writers grow of their own accord.-Chicago Daily News.

Turning Points. Street corners are the turning points in many lives.—Chicago Daily News.

Harry Carpenter, a ma, fook out his watch in Washing are treet one cry lafely and set it by the critouse clock. In order to move the poles of the watch he had to anserew the set.

During this process a friend "Harry, why don't you carry a dec watch?" "Well, I guess if you got this watch the way I did you'd carry it." "How did you get it?" "Man walks into my office one day

in Yuma, pulls out this watch, puts it into my hand and says: 'Keep this for me until I come back."

"He was a stranger to me, and I said: How long do you want me to keep it?

Where are you going?

"That's all right,' he said. 'You keep this watch until I ask for it.'

"I took the watch and put it into my pocket.' The man went down to the Southern Pacific railroad bridge, welled out to the state. walked out to the middle and jumped into the Colorado river. He has never asked me for the watch, and that's the reason I carry it." Arizona Graphic.

"Whisky is almost as good for sore heels as it is for bagpipes when the eather gets too hard," says an Eng-lish sportsman, writing of the Scottish highlands. "The highlander who bleblands. drank the whisky supplied to soften the leather, and explained that 'she likes it blawed in,' understood no better than the average gillle that in-ternal application was a salve for out-ward wounds. Whisky is the medicine of the country, as well as the luxury, but it is rather a surprise to an Engllshman going north for the first time to see how they lake it. No highlander ever thinks of mixing water with his favorite drink, at least not until after he has drank the whisky. When this has been done he will walk over to a spring, if there is one, as there always should be at a well-selected lunch place, and lie down and have a good pull at the water, if the day is a hot one, but never first."-Chicago Daily

Benns and Fishballs in Boxton. Beans were baked in a brick oven over night, with corn-fed pork, and served hot. Now they are baked with any kind of pork in a stove, and served in that neither-hot-nor-cold condition so common to modern cookery. Fishballs were made of codfish and cold boiled potatoes; both were chopped comparatively coarse and fried in almost bolling fat to a beau-tiful brown, the fine fibers of the fish titul grown, the his moes of the his sticking out "like quills upon the fret-ful porcupine." Now the fish is chopped very fine, the potatoes mashed, and the mixture fried in fat always too cool; or, if the fat is hot at first, it is chilled by the dumping of too many cold balls at one time.-Boston Transcript.

The Solution.

Here's a state of things! Mrs.Greene calls upon Mrs. Gray, and before they have a chance to say anything, in comes Mrs. Brown, The problem is as to the separation of the ladies. If Mrs. Greene goes, she will leave Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Gray together to talk about her. If Mrs. Brown goes, she will be the subject of Mrs. Gray's and Mrs. Green's conversation. If her two visitors go away together, then Mrs. Gray will be the subject of conversation between those ladies. There is only one solution: Mrs. Gray puts on her things and goes out with her visit-ors, just for a walk.-Boston Tran-

Curlous Prussian Custom

A curious custom exists in the Prussian royal family of selecting every July a half-dozen deserving young couples too poor to marry and having them wedded in the garrison church Potsdam on the anniversary of the ceath of Queen Louise of Prussia. After the ceremony each bride receives a gift of a sum equivalent to about \$115 and a handsome family Bible. The function took place as usual a short time ago in the presence of Princess Margarethe, the eldest unmarried daughter of the Prussian royal family. -Chicago Daily News.

A Story of Nova Scotla.

A woman who spent the summer in Nova Scotin has just come down from Hallfax with some interesting stories of her experiences among the Bluenoses. One of them has to do with a hunt for a hairdresser. When she arrived in Halifax she inquired at her

hotel for a hairdressing parlor. "Go right down to the corner shop," said the clerk, politely, "and you'll find what you want."

Down to the corner the woman went, and in the shop was a sign reading: "Fur Store."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

If all the able-bodied men in Greater New York were working together turning a crank they would not equal the power to be developed in the two stations of the Niagara Falls Power manous of the Magara falls Power company; and they could work only eight hours a day, while the great current there flows forever.—World's World.

Cruel Girl,
"Your conversation, Mr. Hevviman," said Miss Peppery, suppressing a yawn, "reminds me of some champagne." "Ah!" exclaimed Hevviman, much pleased, "so sparkling as that?" "No, but it's extra dry."—Philadelphia Press.

Frequently, "Are your mother's slippers felt?" asked the visitor. "Are they felt?" echoed the young-

ater who had just returned from the woodshed, "well, I should think they were."-Philadelphia Record.

Strange Phenomena During the recent solar eclipse cool

winds were noticed blowing away from the shadow at a distance of 1,500 miles -Science.

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Saturday, January II, 1902.

The inaugural address of Clevernor document. It is brief but it telle it that need be said in a compare vely few words. Governor Kintian is well acquainted with the conductor of affairs acquainted with the conductor. in this State and knows see needs. He will make a good and useful excen-

Dr. Garvin o in his element, and ap-parently heppy. He has enough Dem-ocrats with him in the House to second his demand for a roll call. Consequantity he can put the majority on record as often as he pleases, and orato to his healt's content on all the imagtuary evils with which the majority is this State may see fit to hillet jus.

One of the results of sending a solid Democratic delegation from Newport to the General Assembly Is that this city now has no voice in the election of County or State officers, her members not being admitted to the caucus. They have also but poor showing on the standing committees. Not a single Newport includer is found on any of the impoltant committees. The mem-bers from Newport can talk as long as the majority will lef them but their influence in sliaping legislation will be at

Some people have honors thrust upon them so thick that they must be almost burdensome. Tyke for instance the gental State Senator of the youthful city of Confiral Falls, the Hou, E. I. Preematic For some thirty years he thas enjoyed the lucrative honor of being State uninter; for twenty-seven years or theresbotte he has been a member of the State legislature; for a dozen of ingle years he has been State railroad commissioner, with a salary of twenty-flye hundred dollars a year; his son is deputy rathroad commissioner at a salary of \$500, with \$1000 a year thrown in for diffice expenses. The nenter member of the family has served on the commission to ravise the State constitution; on the committee to revise the laws to conform to the amonded constitution, and on every other commission that has been raised by the General Aksombly in the last twenty years that had any pay to it. He is chairman of the judiciary committee of the Sonalo and the acknowledged tender of that body, and now he has been elected president of the Senate and acting Bentenant governor of the State. It requires a strong constitution to stand all these emoluments.

There are some ancient customs that do not need to be kent ally shirply because they are old: The most rediculous farce that we know of, is the preclaiming the election of the State officers from the balcony of the new State House to the sand heaps, derricks, murble quarries, freight cars and other debris that surround that costly marble palace. In the early lilstory of our state the first and only official knowledge the people received as to who was elected Governor was the proclamation from the baleony of the State House in Newport. Again, as long as the legislature met here annually, it was made the first duty of lind body "to receive, sort and count" the ballots cast for state officials and declare the result. Hence there still remained some excuse for keeping up the custom, for the proctamation from the balcony was still the first "official" announcement of the election. But when the Constitution was amended in November, 1900, all this was changed. A returning board was created, which counted the baldots and made official notice of the result through the newspapers of the state. So, thanks to their thoughtfulnese, we knew who was to be governor long son and did not been to wait to be told from the State House balcony.

There is a good deal of cart-tail political oratory in Mayor Boyle's maugural address. In fact the bulk of it was evidently intended for political food for his party rather than for any influence it might have on those to whom it was read." The mayor probably knew from past experience that whatever homight ay to the city council would soon be forgotten and the ideas advanced by him, if any, be relegated to innocuous designable to he concluded to talk to the galbries as if were, and put in enduring print his opinion of the police confinizion, Long wharf, municipal overdrafts, etc. He severely criticises the council which has just expired for its extravagance and its overdrafts. That the council have been extravagant we do not deny. But it has been no more guilty in that direction than the former ones over which His Honor had the duty of passiding. One of the large causes of the present overdraft was the useless expenditure on the socalled esplanade in the mayor's own stronghold, a work begun under his former administration and which had his sanction and support. He criticises the Long wharf project. As yet no money has been spent or appropriated for any project, and the late council only worked along the lines of the action of a former council over which the mayor presided and if the members amused themselves by talking about how the place could be improved, no harm was done. The police commission furnishes the text for a large part of the Mayor's discourse. That the people do not like such a commission appointed by a power outside of the electors of Newport we do not deny, but the alleged non enforcement of the laws under the Mayor's former administration, was the cause of the somewhere that is humiliating,

creation of such an His Holor prob-Just such a charell sa any one. As a ably knowedress is interesting read-Whole the political standpoint, and ing from that is all that the Mayor inprol it to be,

Rumors are again current of further Rimball is a straight forward busines changes in the cabinet. Craue's name is mentioned in connection with the navy portfollo, as a successor of Long. Of course, President Roosevelt did not expect to go through his whole admin-Istration with the same body of official unvisers. No President except Pleice, had that good fortune. Change is the order of the day in presidential councils, even where the councils are selected by the President with whomthey serve. In cases like the present, when cabinets are inherited, the changes are always looked for, They came in the case of Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur, and they may be relied on to occur lo that of Roosevelt. The list of the talent available for all cabinet posts, however, has never been so long us it is at this monient.

> The house of representatives on Thursday passed the Stearagua Caual bill practically unanimously; only two votes were east against the measure. The same bill passed the house two years ago. This one may meet the same fate in the senate that was met at that time. It will not be necessary for some time, to come to lay in an axtra supply of shovols.

The terrible tunnel disaster on the N. Y. Central railroad on Westnesday by which some seventeen people lost Their lives and about forty more were injured, demands a thorough and careful investigation.

Newport City Mission.

During the past six months since Miss Crosthwalte took hold of the work at the Newport City Mission there has been no great shout in the earny as perhaps of former time. Notwithstanding the absence of this, the work is quielty and steadily growing and increasing in interest, especially the two new branches; namely the free reading room open for men, more particularly that class that seldom if ever are seen within the walls of The Young Men's Christian Association, yet who walk and lounge strong the sircets, in want of a place to go. For such there is now right in the centre of the city a place to go. The reading room has been made more comfortable through the kindness of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer who has given rocking chairs, a mimber of books, and magazines, and soldlers have ninch enjoyed. Soveral times the reading room has been made soldlers have ninch enjoyed. Soveral times the reading room has been put to their use. We are not unmitadful of the souls of these men, but perhaps in time past the preaching side has been put to their use. We are not unmitadful of the souls of these men, but perhaps in time past the preaching side has been shown more than the social side; it is the nine of the Saperintendeat to try and reach them socially and gain their confidence. The out look on this time is very encounging. There is not the slightest, doubt in the mind of the writer that if the plans could have been carried out that were so toolly consulered and acted upon last July in Trinity guild house, but which so quickly came to a sail end, the work would laye been still more craftefung to New. ered and acted upon last July to Trinity guild house, but which so guilekly came to a sail end, the work would have been still more grafifying to Newfort. The present leader has been handleapped and has 'had to stand alone thangh others' blunders and mistakes, but the work is going ou. The Ministers and Citizens who have delibed the roots all awares, their and other and the roots and control of the roots and control o visited the work all express their approval of the method of the work. The Chinese Snaday School which is a new branch of the work, is most encouraging; it meets just once a week. Sinday afternoon from 8 to 4 o'clock. The public will be able to judge for themselves in the course of two or three

Our Population.

The census bureau has issued a report announcing that the population of the entire United States, including all outlying possessions, was \$4,283,069 in the census year 1900. This is itemized as follows:

Continental United States, or United States proper, 75,991,575 (heretofore aunounced); Philippines, 6,961,339, being the estimate of the statisfician to the Philippine commission; Porto Rico, 933,244; Hawail, 144,001; Aluska, 63,522; Guam, 9,000; American Samua, 6,100; persons in the military, and naval service of the United States outside of the territory of the United States proper, 91,219. The report amounces that the 12th census only extended to Alaska and Hawail outside of "Continental Hulted States," but that the figures for the rest of the United States domain are taken from the best available sources. The total population of the United States at the close of the 19th century was about 54,250,000. As the population of the United States at the close of the 19th century was about 54,250,000. As the population of the United States at the close of the 19th century was about 5,333,333 the nation has grown nearly 18-fold in 100 years. nonneed); Philippines, 6,961,389, being

There are but three countries which now have a greater population than the United States, viz.: China, the British empire and the Russian empire. France is the fifth country of the world in order of ropulation, with about \$3,666,666. Of these over \$2,000,000 are in African dependencies, nearly 17,000,000 in Asia, and \$2,000,000 in Madagascar. These five most populous countries together include over two-thirds of the estimated population of the world, which is placed by the best authorities at between 1,500,000,000 and 1,600,000,000. There are but three countries which 000,000 and 1,600,000,000.

The present cost of the Boer war to England is \$7,500,000 a week, which is at the rate of \$390,000,000 a year. Mr. Bull could grin and bear this expense, but the fact that a position held by 400 British troops can be rushed by a nomadic enemy shows a military lack

Washington Matters.

Lively Fight is on in the Democratic Ranks -The Reduction in Price of the Panama Canal Pleases the Friends of this Route Across the Islamus-Senator Mason on Reciprocity-Notes.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WABILISTON, January 0, 1902.
A faire coinedy presented by the members of the democratic minority is on the mpls for this week and promises something in the mature of a relaxation for the republican members of Congress. On Friday the conmittee on resolutions appointed at the December cancus is fine to report and the strongle between Tammany and Texas for the between Tammany and Texas for the dlenation of the party polley promises to be a "merry war." The New Yorkers desire to rid the party of the free silver membus and sever all connection with "the silver jawed orator." The Texans are whetting their oratorical bowlesknives and declare they will have the scalps of the "traitors" as they term the Easterners.

It will be remembered that among the resolutions presented by Representative McClellan, and which were recognized as having been dictated by Mr. Edward M. Shepard, and as lifters appearance in the arena of national pointies, was one declaring in favor

also appearance in the arena of maton-al polities, was one declaring in favor of the gold standard. This aroused the fury of the flry Westerners and the olly diplomacy of Mr. Richardson alone prevented the bursting of the cords with which the democratic lead-ers have attempted to bind together the populistic flat money theorists and tha remnant of the democratic party the populistic hat money theorists and the remnant of the democratia party in the Rast, with a view to formula-ting a minority sufficiently coherent to worry the majority in their efforts to enact necessary legislation. That the democrats will accomplish anything in their coming, belated caucus, beyond further demonstrating the utter disrup-tion of their party and the antagonisms of he commonant facilium is not expectof its component factions, is not expect-

In the Schale there are also signs of In the Senate there are also signs of disruptions in democratic ranks and a conspiracy lead by Senator Culberson, whose position as a member of the important Philippines committee has materially strengthened his influence, has been carefully included with a view to overthrowing the leadership of Senator Jones and his colleagues, Cockrell of Miscourl and Daniel of Virginia, also forested the resident of the market. rell of Miscourl and Daniel of Virginia, who forfeited the respect of the party by their readiness to suplinely yield at every point during the last session, when by vigorous resistance to the Spooner Philippine resolution they might even have forced an extra session of Congress.

The burdens passibility of the down.

ekin of Congress.

The hopeless passivity of the demo-crats in the Senate, which was brought out in the interview given your cor-respondent by Senator Vest, of Mis-souri, published in these letters about a month age, has proven, a source of grave discatisfaction to the democrats who believe that, notwithstanding the smallness of their minority, something might be accomplished in the way of humpering republican action. They consider that even a vigorous resistance would prove to the country that there would prove to the country that there

would prove to the country that there was a democratic party in Congress but in their attempts to do the spectacular they are more likely to disgust the people than to command respect, a view of the situation which never appeals to the younger and more reckless element of the party.

The news that the Panama Canal Company has determined to offer its entire plaint, rights and privileges to the United States at the valuation of \$10,000,000 placed on them by the 1sthmian Canal Commission has been received in Washington with the greatest satisfaction by the, friends of the Panama route and their number is growing daily. Senator Morgan, whom growing daily. Senator Morgan, whom I saw as soon as the news was received, refused to express a further opinion, on refused to express a further opinion, on the ground that, as chairman of the committee which had the matter in charge and author of the Mearaguan bill, it would be improper for him to express his views elsewhere than on the floor of the Senate, and he requisted that no quotation of his remarks be made in print but there was a twinklo in his eye when I congratulated him on the success of his metics in that they had reduced the price of the Panama property from \$105,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

Senator Mason, whom I saw yester-

public will be able to judge for themselves in the course of two or three weeks what progress has been made, when a concert and entertainment is to be given by the Teachers and School combined with the choir of the Mission. Pertiaps one reason of their rapid progress isowing to Miss Crosthwaite having spent place years in China and what is difficult for them to understand in our language she translates in theirs. All this work is open to visitors at any time and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

Thus Teachers. but that both Mearagua and Cosha Rica and Columbia desire the canal but of course all the countries involved will make the best terms possible with the United States. Therefore I am opposed to burning our bridges behind us one litter route. Having disposed of the Hay-Panucefote treaty and secured a reasonable price on the French company's plant, why not ask for proposals from the countries whose territory the routes traverse and then accept the most favorable? That seems to me the business-like way of conducting the negotiations," In reply to a question the Senator said: "You need have no fear that the Senate will be precipitate in its action. This matter will probably be discussed all winter and then I would not be surprised to see it referred to the President."

I found Senator Mason preparing a president of the precipitate of the president.

I found Senator Mason preparing a speech on the subject of reciprocity which he expects to deliver in the Senwhich he expects to deliver in the Sentate tomorrow, apripos of the reascitation of the reciprocal treaties which are now in the hands of the committee on Foreign Relations. "Reciprocity, as conceived by Mr. Blaine and carried into effect by the McKinley taniff bill," he said, "was never intended to serifice the interests of one small manufactures for the baseful of the rest manufache said, "was never intended to secritice the interests of one small manufacturer for the benefit of the great manufacturing concerns. In fact, it was more in the nature of a negative power. It was intended to apply particularly to our free list and authorized the President to impose retaliatory duties where foreign countries discriminated against our exports, as in the case of Germany and American pork. It enabled the President to impose a retaliatory duty on German sugar. The same is true of Denmark and American com. The President was empowered to impose a retaliatory duty on sugar from the Danish possessions. But I must not anticlipate any speech," he broke off. "That will be comprehensive and will clearly de line my position."

Senator Cullom has announced that he will endeavor to secure the attention of the Senate for a discussion and dis-

Senator Culion has aunounced that he will endeavor to secure the attention of the Senate for a discussion and disposal of the treaties already negotiated scon after Congress convenes. He would not say what, in his oplulon, would be the probable action taken, but he believes that something should be done with the treaties at once with a view to making room for others, if desired by the Senate or of disposing of the sub-

ject. The general trend of his remissions would indicate that be was in favor of reciprocity in some form.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 19th, by W. T. Foster.
Sr. Jósepp., Mo., Jan. II:—Loast bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent January 15 to 19, warm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 17 to 21.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific cost about January 20 coss west of

coast about January 20, cross west of Rockles by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 21, eastern states 25. Warm wave will cross west of Rock-

les about January 20, great central val-lays 22, eastern states 21. Cool wave will cross west of Rockles about January 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27.

Temperature of the week ending Jan-uary 20 will average above and tainfall

uary 20 will average above and rainfall below normal.

About dute of this balletin a cool wave will be appreaching from the northwest, warm in Ohio valley and castern states, cool in the Dakotas.

The special feature of the weather will continue to be rising temperature and drouth, quite unfavorable to winter gratin, till about 3 minury 17 when two weeks of falling temperature will begin, accompanied by rains south, snows north, ending in coldest weather of the month not far from 28.

Weather from 17 to 28 will be almost exactly the reverse of that from 7 to 17, the thaw and freeze included in these radically differing types will not tend

indically differing types will not tend to put the sall in the best condition for next year's crop.

Committee Assignments.

SENATE.

SENATE.

On Judiciary—Edward I., Freeman, Henry F. Authony, C. Frunk Parkhuitsi, Ezia K. Farker, Benjamin F. Robinson, Jr. On Corporations—Christopher E. Chainpiln, Grorge W. Stumions, Albert S. Babcock, James M. Wight, Henry P. Eldredge, On Finnes—Alexander G. Cromb, Addison S. Hopkins, Theodore S. Hughes, Robort H. Trest, Charles H. Horton.

On Education—Franklin P. Manchester, James R. Chase, Charles H. Horton.

James R. Chase, Charles Potter, John H. Edwards, Patrick J. Murphy.
On Special Legistion—Alfred W. Kenyon, Ethridge I. Slootdard, William B. Cross, George H. Lawfon, James E. Banlgan.
On Stute Property—Norman H. Capwell, Lawfon, James E. Banlgan.
On Stute Property—Norman H. Capwell, Horne F. Horton, John H. E. Wards, Thomas H. Connolly, Joseph H. Mchaughilin.
On Millim—William W. Congdon, Charles Potter J. Gaskin.
On Elections—George W. Simmons, Henry P. Eldredge, George H. Lawfon, George T. Howerd, George T. Howerd, George T. Howerd, George T. Howerd, Peter J. Gaskin.
On Clarithen and Corrections—Andrew B. Wilhoule, Alfred W. Kenyon, C. Frank Parkhurst, Thomas G. Carr, Horsee F. Horton.
On Fisherica—William W. Congdon, Elbridge I. Stoddard, James B. Chase, Herbert M. Gardiner, George T. Huward.
On Anticulture—William D. Cross, Addison S. Hopkins, Exta K. Parker, William Aldrich, Jordan G. Tucker, Jr.
On Agriculture—William D. Cross, Addison S. Hopkins, Exta K. Parker, William Aldrich, Jordan G. Tucker, Jr.
On Agriculture, George T. Huward.
On Pardons—William B. Cross, Andrew Whilpple, C. Frank Parkhurst, Thomas G. Carr, Sanford E. Klanccom.

2013 FYRANDING COMMITTERS.
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JOINTSPANDING COMMITTEES.

2018T STANDING COMMITTEES.

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H. Burfee, Charles H. Ward, John Ogden,
Thomas McHugh.
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Thomas G. Carr, Of the Boose: Eithan C.
Stillman, Christopher L. Holden, Francis W.
Greene, John T. Renyon, William J. Underwood.

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O'Brien, Edward P. Butter,
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Howen, Addind Archanibudit.
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game, William A. Morgan, Henry A. Patiner,
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Wilbour, Lickus F. C. Gavrin.
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Slephen S. Hich.
On Corporations—Harry C. Cartis, C. Alvin
Potter, Chretone O. Carpenter, Watter H.

nen S. Hich. Corporations—Harry C. Curtis, C. Alvin er, Chrence O. Carpenter, Watter H. eg, Albert Roberts, J. Everett Andrew, C. Lawis

on corporations—Harry C. Curtis, C. Alvin Patter, Charence O. Carpenter, Watter H. Durfee, Albert Roberts, J. Everett Andrew, Bay G. Lowis.

On Editartion—Etisha C. Silliman, Frank T. Easten, R. Court Bouttey, William H. Constock, Christopher L. Holiden, Alexander Matzbull, Jr., John F. Ribehmond.

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On Millita—Eugene B. tonton, Nathandel G. Carpenter, Heavy E. Nuzent, John T. Kenyon, John F. Richmond, Thomas Corcorna, John F. Richmond, Thomas Corcorna, Innes H. Higgins.

On Charlites and Corrections—Nathandel G. Carpenter, Heavy C. Sarton, John H. Crosby, Watter A. Hoxsic, On Fisheries—Hearty C. Antiony, Edward S. Hall, Joseph E. Lamphen, Peteg T. Brightman, William P. Cister.

On Fisheries—Hearty C. Antiony, Edward S. Hall, Joseph E. Lamphen, Peteg T. Brightman, William P. Cister.

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A. William P. Cister.

Philip H. Wilsonr, Joseph Mobanda, P. Elmor J. Richmond, John Dgden, Watter A. Hoxsle Pilein R. Willeman, Con Public Institutions—Christopher L. Holden, William H. Cisconstock, John J. Watson, Jr., James E. Brufford, Ray G. Lewis.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

By VintualE'S SALE

By VintualE'S sale

By VintualE'S the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage beed, made by Charles Cook, of the Town of Tiverton, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode island, to George W. Cory, of the sald Town of Tiverton, bearing due August 21st, 1888, and recorded in Lami. Evidence of sald Town of Tiverton, blook No. 3 at pages 1860 rf8, which said mortgage lass since been duly assigned to Abity A. Cory, of said Town of Tiverton, there having been breach in the performance of the contillon contained in said mortgage:

WEDNESDIV a sold at public ancetton, on WEDNESDIV a sold at public ancetton, on WEDNESDIV a sold at public ancetton, on the performance of the contillon contained in said mortgage in the said charles Cook, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to that certain tract of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the said Town of Tiverton, and bounded and described as follows, viz. Northerly, by land of Warren Seabury and the beirs of Albert-Scabury, and Westerly, by land of Abby B. Cook and by land of Unarles Dyer, and containing about seventy acres, more or less, and known as the John Cook place, and containing shoult seventy acres, more or less, and known as the John Cook place, and bounded Southerly, by land of Andrew White (formerly of the late Godfrey Cook), and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

The understoned hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale.

Asigne of Mortgage.

Newport, Dec. 23th, 1801—12-21

OFFICE OF

Newport Gas Light Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stock-bolders will be held at this office, MONDAY, January 18, 182, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. K. QUINN, Treasurer.
January 2, 1822–14

Colorado Pens. Sample dozen 10c, by Mail,

Send for gross price.
CHARLES S. SHERMAN, Gen. Agent, 12-21-2m 155 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.

The secretary of agriculture thinks that within a few years Porto Rico could be made to produce half the coffee used in the United States, which is a billion pounds a year, valued at \$70,-000,000. And he believes the other half could be obtained in Hawaii and the Philippines. Our new possessions are a subject of great interest, to the ag-

ricultural department.

The New York Journal of Commerce figures that the industrial consolidations and Jargo Incorporations of the past three years are capitalized at \$6,414,115,000. As this sum largely exreeds the world's entire production of gold and silver combined during the last thirty years, the dollars must contain a good deal of water.

tain a good deal of water.

There is hause Catarrh in this section of the country than all other discuss a put together, and until the list few years was supposed to be incumble. For a great many years due tors promomered it a local discase, and prescribed local remedies and by constantly fulfing to cure with horal treatment, pronounced it incumble. Science has proyed catarrh for one constitutional discase, and therefore requires constitutional discase, and therefore requires constitutional discase, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Half's Cararrh Care, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohlo, is the only constitutional curo on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops for a heappoinful. It acts directly on the idood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case if fulfix of care. Send for circulars and testimontals. Address F. J. HENY C. J. (2011). J. Sold by bruggists, 78c.

Half's Fandly Pills are the best.

WEEKLY, ALMANAC. STANBARD TIME.

Last Quarter let day, th. 50m., evening W Now Moon 9th day, in. 59m., evening, W First Quarter 17th day, 3t. 55m., evening, E. Full Moon 23d day, 7b. 15m., morning W

A. O'D. TAYLOR

Offers the sele the two ferms on Holy Cross Road, within K mile of the West Main Road in Middletown, the property of the late Mr. John It Delitois one is 21 seres, the so-called "Balloy Farn" the other is 21 seres also, and is known as in the ordinory Farm. The ister is the superior facts, how excellent dwelling and form outdings. Prices on applies then, Can supply money on mortgage on either or both.

Marriages.

In this city, 7th last, by Rev. C. H. Smith, esso Erastus Peckham to Mary Alice An thony.
In this city, 6th last, by Roy, Alfred Ost-land, Januis Vinkel Jacobsen to Hedvig Ja-kobson.

Deaths.

In this city, 7th Inst., at his residence, 5 Newton court. John E. Conway, aged 85 years. In this city, 8th Inst., John E., 8on of the late John Hartey, aged 85 years. In this city, 3d Inst., Jany F., wife of William R. Catterit, in his city, 4 wife of year. In this city, 4 wife sevelue, wife of Bernhart Helgesen, aged 71 years.

In Tiverton, 8th Inst., Catherine, daughter of John F., 80 M. Catherine Peacock, aged 8 months and 28 days.

In The Theorem 18 Higgs, 82; 6th. Raymond Cardiner Place, 88 Higgs, 82; 6th. Raymond Raymon Raymond Raymond Raymond Raymond Raymond Raymond Raymond Raymond

C. H. Wrightington,

SIMEON HAZARD, REAL ESTATE, General Insurance

Notary Public. OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

There is no great achievement that is not theresult of patient working and waiting. The greatest of all faults is to be conse

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Great Good

See Fac-Statie Wrapper Below, Yery amail and as easy

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE.

to take as regard

FOR BILIOUSHESS, TYLE FOR BILLOUSHESS, FOR TORPIO LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIR. FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION Print Perrolly Togetable Spirit Seed

CURE SICK HEADACHE. THE CITY OF NEWPORT,

An Ordinance in amendment of "An Ordinance is amendment of and in addition to Section 14 of Chapter 16 of "an ordinance revising the ordinances of the City of Newport." R is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

of Acceport, as follows:

Section 1. That portion of Section 11, of
said Chapter 15, amended by ordinances
passed January 2, 194, February 3, 185, and
March 5, 185, is bereby amended by sinking
out the words "sixty solitars per month" and
substituting the words "two dollars and twenty-fire ceuts per day" in place thereof.
Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect
immediately.

A true copy—Witness:

1-1-Sw

City Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby afreen that there has been presented to, and is pending by the House of the presentatives of the Matter of Hisbirsh and the presentatives of the Matter of Hisbirsh and the presentatives of the Matter of Hisbirsh and the presentative of the Matter of t

pany; and that this notice is given by the understguent, who are the petitioners for said bill.

The purpose of said Newport and Fall River Street Radiway Company is to continue to exercise, and toextend, its powers, rights and frauchies, in, through or under the streets, in the several edition and towns in the country of Newport as are been incoming and chewhere, in the place where said corporation is established as the city or Newport; and said powers, rights and frauchies are to be excellent as an extended in the city of Newport and in the own of Maddelowal, Portsmouth, Tiverton and Edite Compton.

P. F. EULLIVAN,

President of Newport and Fall River-

President of Newport and Fall River Street Rullway Company,

INCLUDED IN OUR CHRISTMASSTOCK wa have some choice pieces of CAPRONI & BRO.'S

> Plastic Arts. Alson Nice Line of Other

Plaster Casts,

Sidiable for Dens and Cosy Corners.

Carr's Book Shop,

DATLY NEWS BUILDING. TELEPHONE 5304.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Police REPARTMENT, Newport, R. L. Dec. 10, 1001.

Sledding Notice.

SINGLE SLEDS ONLY. Sanford Street, North Baptist Street, Sherman Street, Mary Street, Prospect Hill Street, Barney Street, Extension Street, Washington square (north side),

DOUBLE SLEDS may be used on Mann Ave.; Everett Street, Cathering Street (enst end of R. I. Avo.), But-hon Visia Street (enst end of R. I. Ave.), But-hond (cost end of R. I. Ave.), Narragament, Avenue (west of Spring Street) but not observed.

Hy order BENJAMIN II, RICHARDS, Chief of Police,

The Island Savings Bank.

A semi-unual dividend, at the intenf three after January 15, 1901 GEORGE II, PROUD, Treasurer.

Newport National Bank,

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stock-holders of the Newport National Bank will be sheld Treading, January 11, 1923 at 3 o'clock p. m. HENRY C. STEVENS, 1221 Cashler.

National Exchange Bank,

SI WASHINGTON SQUARE,

Nowport, R. I.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stock-holders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held Tucsday, damary 14, 102, at 3 p. m.

UEORGE II. PROUD, Cashler, Newport, B. F., Dec. 18, 100,—12-21

First National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stock-bolders of this Book, for the choice of Di-rectors, will be held Tuesday, January 1s, 1001, from Ha. II. to clock III. NATHE R. SWINBURNE, Unshier. Newport, R. I., Dec. 13, 1001–12-21

LODGE ROOMS

SOCIETY ROOMS

MERCURY BUILDING, Thinnes St. HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well for-nished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

For Sale. FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 15 acres, with dwelling house, large stone bern and other buildings, for sale, Apply to ABBAHAM MANCHESTER,

Adamsville, R. I., or to WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., Resolf Newport, R. I. Heraldic Engraving,



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ESTABLISHED 1868. M. B. .- Monograms, Flags and Arms or Decorating.



When You Want a COFFEE POT

Is far superior to anything now on the market as a coffee maker. Ask your dealer for it and take NO other if you want the BEST. 222

TERRIBLE SCENE IN TUNNEL

Fifteen Persons Killed by Being Scald. ed or Crushed-Others May Succamb to injuries - Responsibility For the Disaster Not Yet Placed

New York, Jan. 9 .- In the New York Central tunnel, which runs under Park avenue, two local trains collided yesterday. Pifteen passengers were killed and twice that number were injured. A dozen of the injured were gerlously burt and the roster of the dead may be

Three men and one woman were scalded to death. The others met death by being crushed and mangled.

It was a rear-end collision between a South Norwalk local train which run in over the New York, New Haven, and Hartford tracks and was balted by block signal at the southern entrance sto the tunnel, and a White Plains local train which came in by the Harlem branch of the New York Central: Most of the death, injury and damage was wrought by the locomotive of the White Plains train, which plowed into the rear car of the standing train. It swept away the platform and wedged its way through the floor to the middle of the car. Its many yiellins were either mangled to death in the mass of wreckage carried before the pilot, crushed between the boller and carrides. or burned to death by steam which came hissing from broken steam pipes

and cylinders.

The locomotive, in its final plunge of -40 feet, carried the rear car forward and sent twisted from broken thobers and splinters crashing into the coach shead. Lights were extinguished and the dead, injured and unharmed were left in a darkness which escaping steam and smoke made more confus-

Out from the wreckage came the cries of those who still lived and within a few minutes the work of rescue, which was marked by the finest hero-

ism and sacrifice, began.

The noise of the impact carried warning to the street above and alarms were sounded at once. With police, firemen and surgeons, came a score of volunteer physicians and half a dozen clergymen. Ladders were run down the tunnel air shafts and the firemen and po-lice attacked the debris with rope and

Meantime the passengers had already railled and were trying to release their fellows who were imprisoned in the debris, l'ather Smith, Roman Catholic chaplain of the fire department, crawled in over the hot boiler of the wrecked engine to offer speraments to the dying and material succor to those pinned down. Rev. Dr. Walkley, Profestant chaptain of the fire department, labored with him. Lieutenant Clarke of the fire department forced his way into where two women lay and slood in steam that scalded his legs until they were gotten out. T. M. Murphy, a pas-senger, both of whose less had been broken and was still held down by the timbers which broke them, volunteered to remain as he was until those around him were gotten out, for four the release of the debris would jeopardize

The wounds of those of the injured in need of immediate attention were given temporary dressing by the ambulance and volunteer surgeous and then these injured were holsted to the street above. Many houses were thrown open to the suffering, but most of the injured were hurried away to hospitals. The dead were taken to morgues and police sta-

A great crowd gathered about the cunnel entrance and shafts and watched the rescue work. Despite the horror of the accident and the vigilence of the police, there was some looting.
Responsibility for the disaster has

not been fixed as yet, but Superintendent Franklin says that as far as he cho, engineer of the White Plains Irain, was to blame. When the South Norwalk train was stopped a dagman ran back into the tunnel and, beskles placing a torpedo on the track, endeavored to fine the on-coming train. He invied his lantern at the cab window, but the big locomotive never halted until 'II was buried in wreckage. It is not clear that the torpede exploded or that Wischo was warned by the lantern signal. The right of the signal men to permit the moving train to enter the same block section as that occupied by the balted train is also in question. The tunnel was beclouded with steam and smoke, and snow which fell through the air shafts of the tunnel also obscured

the view.

Late in the day the coroner questioned the trainmen, holding court at a police station. The inquiry was behind closed doors, and as a result of it Sig-nalman Flynn was released, while Fireman Fyler was held in bail of \$7000 and Engineer Wischo without ball. The railroad company furnished bonds for Fyler and Wischo was taken to the tombs prison.

Cash Went Up In Flames Plymouth, Mass., Jan. S.—Capen's store at Occan Bluff, together with its contents, including \$1000 in cash, was burned to the ground last evening. Two adjoining houses also were destroyed

A New, Oil Fleld

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 9 .- At a depth of 170 feet borers struck a pucket of oil near here which flowed freely. The grade is pronounced fine.

Italian Postoffice at Boston Boston, Jan. 10 .- Through the efforts of Congressman Coury the Ifalians of Boston will soon have a little nostoffice of their own. Here they may use their own language in the transaction of their postal business, as some of their countrymen will have charge of the office and do the work. It will be the first Italian postal station in the conn-

BANK A COUNTS SHORT | THE PATRIOT IN PEACE

Cashier of Taunton Institution Juggled Figures

ALLEGED THEFT OF \$35,000

Harry Townsend Admits Wrongoolng. Which Has Covered a Period of Two Years-Worked in Bank For Twenty-Five Years

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 7 .- Harry H. Townsend, easiler of the Bristol County National bank, is reported to be \$35,000 short in his accounts, the deficit having been found last flight by Bank Examiner Ewer. The breach of trust is said to have been due to speculation in cotton futures. The easilier is under the eye of a United States officer until the hank's affairs are further looked

Into.
The bank is considered to be one of the most conservative in the county, and it is stated that the alleged shoringe of \$35,000 in he way will impair its illauding. The bank has a capitalization of \$500,000, and by its December statement the surplus fund was shown to be \$150,000, and undivided profits \$66,000.

One of the directors last night stated to The Associated Press that the \$35,000 hightioned is the outside flyure of the defalcation, and that the bank's surplus will amply protect all interests. The director also said that Cashier Town-send, when irregularities were called to his attention, admitted that he was short In his accounts to the amount stated.

Bank Examiner Ewer's visit last night was entirely unexpected, and it is understood that it was prompted by a suspicion that everything was not just right when he made an examination or the accounts a short time ago.

Cashier Townsend had worked in the bank in various capacities since he left school some 25 years ago. In him the bank's officers had placed great trust. In private life he was not known to be extravagant or other than an exemplary citizen. The facts developed have shocked the directors more than can be described.

One of the directors was asked as to the period covered and by what method the defalcation was made possible. He said that apparently it had been going on for two years, and Townsend admitted this. The figures juggled were in balances with corresponding banks, presumably in New York and Buston.

This director said: "In no way is the bank impaired, as the deficit is a mere bagatelle compared with the resources available to the bank, and to the men who are behind it. The directors are men of wealth and business ability. There should not be the slightest uneasiness in Taunton, although the shock will be a disagreeable one."
Townsend worked up to the office of

eashier, which he has held for 17 years. His fall was entirely due to speculation in cotton futures, and for two years he had been playing a losing game. He was a member of several orders in the city, moved in the best of society and was the last man who would have been suspected of being in financial trouble. It's bond to the bank is an individual one, signed by 20 Taunton men, each nunlifying in \$1000.

Unable to Secure Ball New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 9.-Harry H. Townsend, the former cashler of the Bristol County National bank of Taunion, in whose accounts a shortage of \$35,000 was found, has and obtained the preessury security to furnish bonds for his release. Townsend is still in Juil here. Commissioner Goodspeed fixed his ball at \$20,000.

Crew Fared Badly

Machina Me. Jan. 7.- With every member of the crew badly frostbitten, with loss of jib, and with foresalls split, the schooner Alaska, Captain Libby, arrived here. The Alaska was bound from New York to Boston with a cargo of coal. The vessel became leed, making her unmanageable, and she was driven far from her course. She but in here for repairs.

Telegram Forger Sentenced

New Haven, Jan. 9.-in the superior court yesterday, Harold W. Barrows was sentenced to state prison for not less than one year nor more than 10 years for forging a telegram asking for money to be transferred by the Postal Telegraph Cable company.

Coasted Underneath Ice Dover, N. H., Jan. 6.—While coasting on the bank of the upper Cockeen river yesterday Emile Delile, 7 years old, lost control of his sled and coasted into the water, disappearing under the ice. The body may not be recovered un-

til the ice breaks up in the spring. Leather Board Mills Burned Milton, N. H., Jan. 9.-The Milton Leather Board mills here were burned resterday, causing a loss of \$09,000. The fire started from an overheated pulley. Because of it to men are concerned employment. The mill and yards cover of land. Because of it 75 men are thrown out of over two acres of land.

Perished in Vacant Lot Providence, Jan. 8.—The body of Ira Whitney, about 50 years old, was found in a vacant lot in the outskirts of this city. His death was evidently due to exposure. It is believed that, while intoxicated, he wandered into the lot and lay down to sleep.

Dispensers of Wet Goods Fined Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 7 .- Pines aggregating \$500 were imposed by Judge Newton last night on Lester Wilbur, the proprietor, Jerome Ward, clerk, and Michael Bowker, bartender of the American house, for violation of the prohibitory law.

Railway Will Change Hands

Augusta, Me., Jan. 10.-Ma special stockholders' meeting of the Augusta, Hallowell and Garduer Railroad company, held here yesterday, it was voted to sell the property and tranchises of the road to the Lewiston, Winflirop and Augusta street railway for \$120.-000, the par value of the stock outstanding

Duty Demands Study of Government Problems

CITIZEN IS THE SOVEREIGN

While the Party With Which He Allies Himself is Simply the Agent-Bryan Has Not Found Definition of Patriotism to Satisfy Him

Boston, Jan. 10.- As the guest of the Commonwealth club, William J. Bryan arrived to this city yesterday afternoon. A crowd gathered at the station in andelpation of seeing the visitor and as he stemed from the train he was loudly cheered. At points along the route to the hotel he was recognized and heartily greeted by those upon the streets.

At 0:30 o'clock, Mr. Bryan held a re-At 0.30 octoor, Mr. Bryan held a re-ception at the Quincy house and a large number of people improved the opportunity of paying their respects to the man who has twice been the candidate of the Democracy for president of the United States. Following the reception a banquet was served to a large company, of which Mr. Bryan was the central figure.

Mr. Bryan responded to the "Patriol in Peace," and when he was introduced, everyone arose find cheered. He expressed his gratification for the evidences of good will. "There is nothing I am more unxious for in this life," he sold, "than to retain the confidence and respect of the people of this nation, I have confidence that in our political hattles of the future we shall fight them on a higher plane than in the past. The Spanish war taught us a lesson that will not soon be forgotten; all party differences disappeared during that war. It taught us the lesson that there is a patriotism in the nation sufficient for any time of need, and that there is no portion of a political party that does not have at heart the nation's welfare."

He referred to the story of Christ's

birth and the benediction, "On earth Peace, Good will to Men," and said that If government is to be everlasting and peace perpetual there must be in it the element of justice. "I believe the moral element in government is the important element," he said. "There is but one basis upon which peace can be built, and that is justice. He promotes peace who promotes justice. I confess I have not been able to find a definition of patriot; isin that satisfies me. It would be sad if patriotism could only be displayed in

"War is like the surgical operation which severs a limb because the person has refused to administer a milder remedy in time. Patriotism is that intelligence that enables a man to see that his highest good is served, when his country is hest served. It is an enlightened selfishness which leads a man to do for his country that which he feels is to do himself good in the end. A man who has no higher kleal than the making of money has not reached the level where he can be called a man.

"There is something holy in canca-tion. It is the equipment of a man for eltizenship. I believe it is the duty of a ellizen to so discipline his intellect that he can turn that mind and batelleet unon every problem of government and give to his country the advantages of intelligent citizenship. The heart is infinitely more important than the head for individual service and national greatness

"There are things that circumstances cannot determine or inheritance affect.
There are some who do not attempt to know what their duty is. If the na-tional government is not good, it is your fault. It is the best that the world ever saw, in theory, but it is not perfeet and will approach perfection only as people approach perfection. What the American people need today is that form of patriotism that will lead them to study and understand the problems of government and will give them the to be right, no matter what the consequences may be. , Moral courage is rarer than physical courage and as importank if not more so. We need the moral courage that will lead us to rebuke our party when it is wrong. We need the intelligence that will teach a man that his party is not his master, but his servant. The citizen is the overeign the party the agent.

"I believe this country would be hetter if the men in public life and the moral courage to dissent, as did f ena-tor Hoar, when his conscience leads

bim away from his party.

"Every time there is a struggle beween right and wrong, the death of those who struggle for the right blossoms forth into blessings for those who come after them. If we believe the ause is just, it matters not "bether it tooks gloomy or dark; we have got to continue the struggle for it. It is the duly of the patriot in peace to light the battles of peace and win the victories of beare no less renowned than the victories of war."

Nicaragua Bill Passed

Washington, Jan. 10.-The Hepburn Nicaragua conal bill passed the house late yesterday afternoon by practically a unanimous rote. Only two members out of 310 voted against it. Messra. Fletcher (Rep. Minn.) and Lassiter (Dem. Va.) were the two voting in the

negative. The opposition to commit-ting the government to the Nicaragua route attempted to secure amendments to lodge with the president, the discretionary power to purchase and com-plete the Panama canal, if it could be purchased for \$40,000,000

A Short Strike

Providence Jan. 10,-The browers of the James Hanley Brewing company went on a strike for shorter hours ves terday morning and were successful, the company yielding the point late in the afternoon. The company has agreed to give a day of nine hours within 10 censecutive hours, and for engineers and firemen eight hours a day for seven days instead of 12 hours, as formerly.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

William II, Chapman, president of the Barings bank of New London, Conn., has presented to the city, through the board of school visitors, \$100,000 for the building and equipment; of, a manual training school for use in connection with the public school system.

At a meeting of the Yate Fencing club Henry Dalasteld, 1902, was ejected captain for the season. The newly elected captain is considered one of the best fencers in the university.

Mrs. Robert Armstrong was drowned

by falling from the drawbridge of the Boston and Maine railroad at Ligonia, Me.

In his annual address before the Maine Veterinary Medical association, President Joly characterized the methods of cattle inspection at prevent, em-

ployed in Massachusetts as "nothing but a facce. A. J. White & Son's plantag infligit Newport, Vt., was hurned, the loss on building, muchinery and stock being

\$10,000, with no insurance.
The New England Historical Genealogical society met at Boston and chose James P. Baxter of Portland as president. The membership is 983,

While folding up his napkin, after a bearly dinner, John A. Hollis, the oldest resident of Hingham, Mass., fell dead. Mr. Hollis was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1805. He manufactured shoes for 10 years and then retired.

Frank Statibope of Whitneyville, Me., lumberman, died an a reamby in a low from a failing tree. He wan 20 years old, and leaves a widow and three chil-

George Aliken of Woodstock, Vt., has been elected president of the Permont Dairymen's association,

The Harrard fencing tenm has arranged for a match with Yale to be held some time in March next. A challenge has also been received from Cornell, but no definite action has been taken on

John D. Rockefeller has offered to give Brown university \$75,000 for the erection and furnishing of a building to be used for social and religious purposes.

James Merkles, a section man em-

ployed by the consolidated inflroad, was run over and killed near Conton, Mass.

Joseph A. Broulliard, 11 years old, was drowned at Woonsocket, R. I., while skating. The lad sank just as help was at hand.
The listh, Me., board of trade adopted

a resolution commendatory of the Frys ahipping bill.

Harvard's undergraduates were much startled by the announcement that E. C. Storrow, who for the past three years has been at the head of Harvard's rowing, has refired. His successor is to be Francis L. Higginson, Jr., who was eaptale and stroke of the winning flaryard crew in 1899 and again cuptoin in 1900.

Notices have been issued to depositors of the New Hampshire Banking company, a Nashua fustitution which falled four years ago, that another dividend of 15 percent will be paid on Feb. 6: This dividend will amount to \$126,000. Charles E. Baines, a promoter and

owner of street rallways, and president of two companies in Massachusetts, dled suddenly of heart disease at Bostob.

A postofilee hispector arrested Samuel Porter, 13, at South Franchigham, Mass., upon the charge of stealing United States mail.

The buildings, including the house and stable of James W. Day at New Sharon, N. H., were burned. The family escaped in their night clothes and saved nothing from the house.

The proposed plan of devoting the

basement of the old state house at Roston to patriotic and historic purposes has been approved by the board of managers of the Mussachusetts society, Sons of the American Revolution. Colonel A. II. Goetting was re-elected

chairman of the Massachusetis Republican state committee. There was no change in other officers.

James Cassidy, aged 38, a brakeman for the Consolidated road, fell between moving cars at Valley Palls, R. L. /The wheels ended his life.

Percy G. Bolster and Robert F. Herrick have been appointed temporary recoivers of the Highland Foundry company of Boston, which is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling stoves, fornaces and heating apparatus,

J. W. Plummer of Concord has been appointed deputy state treasurer

of New Hampshire,
Henry McKenna, 8 years old, skated Into an airhole at Hyde Park, Mass., and

was drowned.

Henry H. Kitson, the sculptor, has been given the honor of creating the statue of General Nathaniel P. Banks. which is to be placed in the state house grounds at Boston.

The centennial of Daniel Webster's principalship of the Fryeburg academy was celebrated at Fryeburg. Me, a historic address on Webster being delivered by A. F. Lewis,

While enjoying bimaelf with a party of companions on Crystal lake, Gardner, Mass., Alfred Carmier, 14, skated backward into an open hole in the ice. He was unconscious when taken from the water and died a few moments



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Pillsbury's Oat Food

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BEGINNING THIS DAY

WE WILL SELL OUR WINTER GOODS AT A SACRIFICE.

All our Trimmed HATS and TOQUES At an IMMENSE REDUCTION,

BARGAINS in Every Line of Millinery Trimmlage

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OF NEW LONDON, CONN.,

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

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April 1st.
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NOTICE.

Women Lawyers.

Mrs. Emma R. Balley, of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., is the first woman ever admitted to for graduate schools of the Colony-the University to study for the de-Washington Times says: so as Aley, when Mrs. Bulley graduaed from the Washington College of Law, she had the right to write so Betters I.J. M. after her name; but desiring a knowledge of juris proferred and diplomacy, she applied to the dean of those schools for admission. Her request was at this rejusci, but her ponsistence finally compliced. Mrs. Bulley came from Rome, Ga. She comes of the prominent Southern family of the Moseleys, and is a nice of the late Consul-General Moseley. Her taste for the legal profession is no doubt inherited. Her maternal grandfather was Judge Walter Henry Stevens, formerly of Connecticut, Mrs. Balley has been member of the District bar for several years. If the Columbian University throws open the doors of its graduate schools to all women, now that the precedent has been established, Mrs. Balley's legally inclined sisters will owe her a great debt for breaking down the barriers."

A Good Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Foss, successor of Bishop Simpson of the Arch Street Methodist Church of Philadelphia, lately closed lds reries of semons on "The Woman of the fattine," with a diseassion of the question, "Ought woman have the full suffrage?" He hald:

It is those women who are lighting the cylis of society, the devoted Christians, that favor the right to cast the bailet. They are doing it, not because of notoriety, but because they see in it the only way to solve the great moral questions of the day. It is those women who devote their time to frivolities that manifest no interest in this question of woman suffrage.

The woman of the future will be a citizen with full suffrage, because it is just and right. England cut no sorrier figure in taxing her colonies without giving them a voice in the management of their own affairs than we do in taxing women and then withholding the franchise from them.

If woman is fitted for the high duling of methachead and withing withing the faulty of methachead and withintered. It is those women who are lighting

If woman is fitted for the high dulies of motherhood and wifehood, she can be trusted with the ballot.

Agninst Women Journalists.

Certain newspaper men in London are said to have risen in rebellion against women in journalism, and to have demanded and obtained the rehave demanded and obtained the reduction of the pay of the women employed on one paper. This action is as short sighted as it is sellish. The women are attnifted to be doing good, journalistic work, and the cheaper they can be forced to do it, the greater will be the temptation to editors to employ them in place of men. It is not the competition of underpaid women that is driving men out of so many fields of labor. The stupid workman, whether newspaper writer or shoemaker, tries to prevent wonten by force from working; the intelligent workman tries to get them equal pay. The action of these London journalists is not merely a crime, it is a blunder.

Saving the Children.

At the request of the National Cur-few Association, Governor Durbin of Indianna has written a letter to the Governors of the States and Territories requesting them to call the attention of requesting them to call the attention of their respective Legislatures to certain laws designed to benefit the youth of the country. Among these are the current law, the law, for preventing the imprisonment of boys with older criminals, and another compelling officers to return to their homes all tramping, treant and runsway boys. truant and runaway boys.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless is completing its new school building in New York City, to which the children now at the sommer home in Oceanport, N. J., will be brought. The N. Y. Evening Post says: "The society was established in 1834, and is the pioneer among child-saving institutions in the United States. It is undenominational and its work has been carried on from and its work has been carried on from the very first by women. In its sixty-seven years of activity it has sheltered hearly 80,000 little inmates, and estab-lished twelve industrial schools in the lished twelve industrial schools in the poorest part of the city, which register between 6,000 and 7,000 children annually. The society's aim is to rescue young children from degraded and criminal parents, transferring them by adoption to Christian families for proper bringing up. In the schools sewing, cooking, cobbiling, and other useful occupations are taught. Last year 5163,466 was spent in the work of the society, more than half of which was contributed by the charitably inclined, and the remainder from the public school funds."

"It is the children of the college women and college men of the immediate future that are to build anew the heavens and earth of the twentieth century," writes Dr. Martha Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, in a recent article. "For the last half of the inneteenth century, the American men of the poorer classes—and they alone in the civilized world—have had mothers as well educated as their fathers in our co-educational primary and secondary high schools, which do not exist in any other country in the world; and to this, more than to any other factor, is due, it seems to me, the phenomenal enterprise and success in commerce of the American people. In the twentleth century, the mothers of our wealthy, professional, and middle classes will be as well educated as the fathers, and as well educated as the fathers, and then we may expect a like success in spiritual and intellectual things."—F. M. A.

"Now that I am poor, I suppose you'll throw me overloard," exclaimed the man bitterly. "Oh, no," replied the woman, "But of course you can't expect to be a first-cabin passenger any more."

Customer. I tried this paient medi-cine, but it did me no good.

Bruggist. But the advertisement says "Cures when all others fail."
You have not tried all others yet.

"Is your new rector an agreeable

"Is you man," man," "Is you man," "Indeed he is—real nice; plays golf and squash, owns a naptha iaunch and autoniny, and, besides, he isn't a bit religious."—Glasgow Evening Times.

How to Prese Good Hearing.

Do you at to be able to hear well, be you at live to be innerly or one even if. Then keep the outside ear hundred let the inside alone. Nature is furnished a cleaning apparatus for the ear passages. Don't tamper with them. The entrance to the auditory can't is guarded by fine habs that keep out dirt and insects. In the lining membrane of the canal is an oily, yellow wax that is bitter to the taste. On account of this butter wax, no insect will of its own accordenter the canal. It is only by accident that an insect ever gets in the car. The quickest way to get this of it is to drop in a little sweet oil. This will either drown it or frighten it out.

The wax in the car is absolute necessary to keep it in a healthy condition.

Never try to get it out. Always remember that Nature will not let the inner ear become dirty. Never Insert the end of a wet towel or cloth into the ear to try to wash out the wax. Wash ear to try to wash out the wax. Washing the auditory canal with soap and water is also bijurious, as in this way the wax is moistened, and more easily collects dust and din. It is dangerous—and, if persisted in, surely produces deafurers—to remtch the car canal with plus, toolhpicks or halipins.

Never put cold water or any other cold liquid in the car. When going in swimming inset cotton or, what is still better, a little wool in the ear. When out in a cold wind or snowstorm it is best to protect the ears. Avoid

it is best to protect the ears. Avoid blowing the noso violently in case of cold. This concludes causes the in-itian market to spread bits the Eustachion tube, and causes deafness. Children's cars should never be loxed. A blow on the car often drives the alwith such force against the drumbead that it is ruptured by the shock.—Philadelphia Record.

The "New Woman" and Divorce.

"As I have said before, I regard woman's rights women and the leaders in
new school of female progress as the
worst: enemies of the female sex,"
writes Ilis Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in The Ladies' Home Journal for
Junuary, "They teach that which robs'
woman of all that is amiable, and gentia, tender and attractive, and which
gives her nothing in return but masenline boldness and brazen effrontery.
White professing to enuncipate her
from domestic servitude, they are makling her the slave of her own captices
and passions. She never feels at home
except when ubroad. When she is at
home, home is irksom to her. She
chaftes and frets under the restraint and
responsibility of domestic life. Her
heart is abroad. It is exulting in linagination, in some social triumph, or
reveiling in some seens of excety and "As I have said before, I regard woneutri is morou. This examing in im-inglimation, in some social triumph, or reveiling in some seems of gayety and dissipation. Her husband comes to his home to find it empty, or occupied by one whose heart is void of affection for blur. Then arise disputes, quarrels, re-criminations, estrangements, and the last act in the drama is often divorce, I speak the sober truth when I affirm that for the wreeks of families in our country woman has a large share of the responsibility."

Rural Philosophy.

The following bit of rural philosophy was overheard in a farmyard in the east of England the other day:
"James, my son," said the main, who stood nilving milk and water, "ye see what Pin a-doln' of?"
"Yes, father, replied James; you're a-pouring water into the milk."
"No. I'm not, James; I'm a-pouring milk into the water. So, if any-body saes you if I mt water into the milk, you tell 'em no. Altus stick to the truth, James. Cheatin' is bad enough, but lyin' is wuss."—Tit Bits.

Her References.

Mrs. Hiram. And have you any ref-Applicant. No, mum; Oi tored 'em

Mrs. Hiram (in surprise). Tore them up? How foolish!

Applicant. Yez wudn't think so, mum, if yez had seen 'em.—From "Recollections of Mrs. Minnie E.

An Indian Belief.

There is a belief prevalent in India that if a man be sleeping, no matter where, and a Shesh Nag come and six beside bin, with a hood spread over the sleeper's face, the latter is sure to be a son of fortune. Popular tradition assigns the same reason to the rise of Hadda All of Mysore from a common

Some Satisfaction.

The Millionaire. After all, my money hasn't brought us happiness.
His Wife. But it has made us objects of envy.—Life.

Arsenic is a very brittle metal, steel-gray in color, and of no great impor-tance in the arts. Metallic arsenic is found native in veins in metamorphic rocks in Saxony, Bohemia, and abundantly at Chanarcillo in Chill. Arseniels whelly disseminated, as few subplur cres are free from traces of it. The white assenie of commerce is arsenious

In the absence of oxygen, the higher plants are found by A. Nabokien to continue their growth, and they are still sensitive to irritations, but they do not form chlorophyl. It is believed that some seeds would germinate without oxygen, but the spores of fungi appear unable to do so.

The British Museum has books written on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, bones and flat stones, together—with manu-scripts on bark, leaves, ivory, leather, parchinent, papyins, lead, iron, copper-and wood, in short, pretty much every substance was used before the invention

Red lightlis claumed by a German physician to be an effective remedy for plays and the content of the content

"Waiter, I find I have just enough money to pay for the dinner, but I have nothing in the way of a tip for yourself."

'Let me add up the bill again, sir." —Life,

Teacher. Johnny, tell me the name of the tropical belt north of the Equa-Johnny. Can't, sir. Teacher. Correct; that will do.

OASTORIA. Bears the Signature Chart H. That Hard Yes Hard Lines Broght Signature Chart H. That Chart

WHAT SHE THOUGHTS:

Was Plain to Be Seen That Tillia Had No Use for the Years If you wanted to know just what

Tillie Redtop thought about things you should have overheard what sho had to say. This is the sub-lance of her remarks, as she sat in the old brown house on By-and-By street, holding In her hand one of the responses to a batch of invitations she had sent out:

"Well, I do think he's just us con-ceited as he can be; the like, anyway, of his accepting an invite on a postal card-positively insulting. I wouldn't have had blue at all, so I wouldn't, if it wasn't for Callie Highnote-Callinge, as the boys call her. She wouldn't sing a note for us if he wasn't there, and I must have some music. Kind of cute, though, isn't be? "Your invitation neat gives promise of a

And I know my willing feet will take me And I know my willing feet will take me there.

So, if my legs are working free, my cheerful plits you'll see, and at my place there will not be a vacant chair.

"But on a postal card! Wanted the stenographer, and the cashler, and the office boy to read it. Did it on purpose, "If his legs are working free. Wonder if he knows how they look when they're working free? I've a notion to send him a til-for-tat. Let's see, how would it go? It must be a great nuisance, and you must feel very blue since you are not possessed of two cents to buy a postage stamp. But if you're walking on your uppers, you should not go out to suppers, for-for-cuppers, puppers, luppers—well, I can finish it if want to. .

"No, his chair is never vuennt," continued Tillie, in carcastic vein, according to the Detroit Free Press, "If there's anything to eat. And he'll take Callie out to supper and she'll sit there and adore him with soulful eyes. I do think girls are such fools. Everybody takes it in but him, and he just pretends he don't; and some time when they're alone and she time when they're none and sale looks up into his eyes in that 'expir-ing frog' way, he'll just put his arms around her—men are such idiots— and she, the little minx, she'll just settle back against him and ther willsection need against him and ther willing soul would stay in such a frame as this and sit and sigh itself away in everlasting bliss.' That's the kind of a Watt's hymn she is, or wants him, rather. Ob, I don't care a sing! If he wants to marry a screech owl he can just do it for all me; he'll never get me to run after him that way if I never marry him!"

GLIMPSES OF THE FUTURE.

Here Is an idea of What Housekeeping Will He Like Two Thousand Years Hence,

In many houses there are still the offensive duties of filling lamps and blackening boots to be done. Our coming houses, however, will have no lamps, and, as for the boots, really intelligent people will feel the essen-tial ugliness of wearing the evidence of constant manual toil upon their persons. They will wear sorts of shoes and boots that can be cleaned by wiping in a minute or so. Take now the bedroom work. The lack of ingenuity in sanitary fittings at prescut forbids the obvious convenience of hot water supply to the bedroom, and there is a nighty fetching and enrying of water and slops to be got through dally, but all that will cease, says the Fortnightty Review.

Every bedroom will have its own bath dressing room which one will use and leave without the slightest disarrangement. This, so far as, "upstairs" goes, really only leaves bed-making to be done, and a bed does not take five minutes to make, Downstairs a vast amount of needless labor at present arises out of table wear. "Washing up" consists of a tedious cleansing and wiping of each table utensil in turn, whereas it should be possible to immerse all, dirty tableware in a suitable solvent for a few minutes and then run that off for the article to dry.

The application of solvents to window cleaning also would be a possible thing but for the primitive construc-tion of our windows, which prevents anything but a painful rub, rub, rub, with the leather. A friend of mine in domestic service tells me that this rubbing is to get the window dry, and this seems to be the general impression, but I think it incorrect. The water is not an adequate solvent and enough cannot be used under existing conditions. Consequently, if the window is cleaned and left wet, it dries in drops and these drops contain dirt in solution which remains as spots. But water containing a suitable solvent could be run quite simply down a window for a few minutes from pinholes in a pipe above into a groove below, and this could be followed by pure rain water for an equal time, and in this way the whole window cleaning in the house could, I imagine, be reduced to the business of turning on a tap.

Luxuriant Seaweed.

Though seaweed is most often seen on rocky shores, it is found elsewhere in great quantities. There are, so to speak, vast meadows of it in the gulf stream, where it is called saragasso, covering a space of 3,000,000 square miles in green and yellow patches. A smaller mass occurs in the North Pacific. In Tierra del Fuego une weed reaches a length of 360 feet, being well named the giant kelp. Seawceds having no roots, they cling to rocks by a kind of sucker. They get their food from the sta, and in turn supply food to countless multitudes of animals, one as big as the whole, the rest mostly so tiny the human eye cannot detect them.-Nature.

The Right Method.

A man cannot make a woman love him by giving her chocolates and flowers and ice cream half so quickly as he can by closing the window behind her, without saying a word when he sees that she is sitting in a draught. P. S .- This should not lead men to be stingy with chocolates and flowers and ice creams Somerville Journal.

What Is a Munaway Bornet They have nice horses and callie out west, but they have little ways of their own. For instance, h broken horse out west has points of difference from a broken horse in the east. Some of the saddle horses caused me most unaffected misery when I had to ride-and it was the same thing with the driving horses. I used to spend my winters in the east, and when I went back to the ranch I would of course want to heat the latest news about my neigh-bors--who'd been hanged and the rest. My foreman had a geicennee against a professor from Ann Ar-bor, who wanted to see the Rad Lands and had bired a team, which ran away, smushing things up and breaking the professor's arm. He said that the professor had made a remark which made him hot. He didn't mind his saying that he had fallen into a den of sharks—because he knew sharks didn't have dens, and, besides, he didn't charge the professor for the use of the team; what made him hot was the remark that he had foisted on the professor a team of runaway horses. "He had no right to call them that," said the foreman. "One horse had only been driven twice, and could hardly be called a confirmed runaway, and the other-well, there were lots of limes when he hadn't run away."-Forest

Distinctive "Reading."

and Stream, and

An aged colored man, who is well known to some of the attaches of the city hall, for whom he frequently does odd jubs at their homes, is famillarly called by the sobriquet of "Tute." One day "Tute" asked one of his many employers if he would kindly read a note for him, he re-quest was compiled with, and it proved to be a call upon "Tute's" services as a whitewasher and clean-er of cellars. "Why, "Inte," said the man, "this is very plainly written, and you surely ought to be able to read this yourself, for I have frequently seen you reading the papers."
"Well, that's just it," replied "Tute."
"Ye see, I can't read writin' readin',
but I kin read readin' readin'." This peculiar explanation revealed that "Tute" could manage to read print, but was unable to read writing,-Philadelphia Ledger.

Luxuriant Seaweed.
Though seaweed is most often seen on rocky shores, it is found elsewhere in great quantities. There are, so to speak, vast meadows of it in the gulf stream, where it is called saragasso, covering a space of 3,000,000 square miles in green and yellow patches. A smaller mass occurs in the North Pa-cific. In Tierra del Fuego one weed reaches a length of 360 feet, being well named the giant kelp. Seaweeds harhigher the guide key cling to rocks by a kind of snoker. They get their food from the sea, and in turn supply food to countless multitudes of animals, one as big as the whale, the rest mostly so tiny the human eye cannot detect them. -Nature.

Prisoners Fare Better Than Guards. Strange as the fact may seem, the daily ration of the Boer prisoners now at Bermuda is a little more than the British government allows its own soldiers. The fresh meat furnished is butchered daily, and the cattle for this supply are as good as can be pur-chased in the New Jersey and Chicago stock yards, the animals being shipped once a fortnight from New York. The bread, too, is baked and furnished daily from the best brand of Knickerbooker flour, and, like all the other provisions, the groceries are inspected by the officer of the day before being accepted or delivered to prisoners.— Pearson's Magazine.

A Literary Curioutty,

English as she is written, even in this twentieth century, sometimes appears a strange tongue. Outside the shop window of an old curio dealer in the West end this notice appears: "In consequence of absence of the Lady Shop Attendant on her 2 weeks holidays and obliged to attend business outside the Shop will be opened as follows (then comes the time-table) and respectfully I beg the favor of my cu tomers to kindly favourise my establ'shment as always before." This is a literary curio not ostensibly for sale.-London Telegraph

Strange Phenomena.

During the recent solar eclipse cool winds were noticed blowing away from the slandow at a distance of 1,500 miles.—Science.

SAAAAAAAAAAAAA Everybody About Pain-Killer ্বী A শ্বী Household Medicine A Sate and Sure Cure for Cramps Coughs Bruises

Diarrhoa Colds Burns

Sprains and Strains.

Cramps Coughs Bruises

Sprains and Strains.

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Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorb-

Gives relief at once.
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Allays Indamenation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Resiones the Senses of Taste, and Smell. Large size, 50 centra at Pruggists or by mail: Trial size, 10 cents by mail.
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LEAVE NEW POICT FOR

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Stop at Prudence Mondays and Satordays
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Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMPOAT CO. THE WICKFORD ROUTE. In effect November 1, 1901. Henve

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BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 245 at in.; Philadelphia, 6, 6, a. n.; Baltimore, 9, 29 a. n.; Washington, 19, 32 n. n.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-tained at all ticket offices of this company.

ishned at all teket offices of this may be obishned at all teket offices of this company.

On and after October 27, 1901, trains will
leave Newtort, for Bostox, Temankar,
Statick, week days, 6.61, 8.02, 0.00, 11.04 n.
m., 100, 3.01, 6.01, 6.15 p. m. Itchiri 6.42, 8.61,
10.51 a. m., 12.61, 2.28, 3.48, 4.61, 4.00, 6.51 p. m.
Middle and the training and a ve. 7.00, 1.00 a. m., m., telefol Perry, Try-dictown, Portsmonth, Bristol Perry, Try-n, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North bion, Welt Village, and Tanuton, 7.06, Ja. m., 3.04, 5.06, 6.15 p. m. New Bedford, J. 1.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m. Bott from Fall River, Wint Stution.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass, Agt, Boston, 1 C. PETER CLARK Gen'l Sup't., Boston.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division." TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after September 23d. WEEK DAYS.

1.EAVE FALL RIVER:—[0.90, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 9.45, [0.15, [0.15, [0.15, [1.15, 11.15]]]] 1.1.5 n. m., [2.15, [2.45, 1.15, 11.45]] 1.1.5 n. m., [2.15, [2.45, 1.15, 1.15, 1.15]] 1.1.5 n. m., [2.15, 1.2.5] 1.1.5 n. m., [2.15, 1.15] 1.1.5 n. m., [2.15, 1.15, 1.15, [1.15, 1.15, 1.15]] 1.1.5 n. m., [2.15, [2.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 2.15,

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, S.15, S.45, 9.15, 9.45, 1-15, 10-45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 1.5, 2.45, 8.15, 6.45, 8.1

SUNDÂYS.

AVE NEWPORT—7.45, S.15, S.45, D.15, 9.45, 10,45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.16, 12.45, 11.15, 1.45, 2.45, S.15, S.45, 4.15, 4.45, E.15, 5.45, B.15, 8.45, 7.45, S.15, S.45, 0.15, 0.46, 110.15, 110.46, 111.15

p. in.
1To Portsmouth only.
1To Portsmouth and return.
1To Portsmouth and return.
1To Portsmouth and return.
1To Portsmouth and return.
1To Portsmouth and I want to Portsmouth and I want to each lighway troiley line is one loour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Pail River.

Reduction in price of

COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels: for \$3.50 Common, 36 bushels for \$3.00 AT WORKS:

Prepared, \$8.00 per 100 bushels Common, \$6.00 per 100 bushels ORDERS LEFT AT

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DO YOUR CHILDREN QUESTIONS?

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New York, July 24, 1899 Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recom-mending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly. C. W. Eastwood. To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET Co.,

17 East 14th St., N. Y. City. 10 and 25 cents per 'package, at all druggists.

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Lewis Skinner. ON FERRY WHARF.

I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial whart. ALL HORSESHOEING

Should be pleased to notify the public, hat

-AND-

JOBBING

promptly attended to at either place

J. B. BACHELLER.

MAYOR BOYLE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Gentlemen of the City Council: I am indebted to the City Treasurer for the following general statement of the city's finances at this date:
Amount bonded indectedness, \$927,000
Yearly interest on same, 36,505
Amount impald coupons, 4,710
Amount sinking fund, 112,335,10
Receipts from all sources, including recent loan of \$105,000. the city's finances at this date:

918.834.51

889,501.98

\$105,000, Amount of distursements Amount each in city treas-

29,832,55 Amount of overdraft for the

Amount of overdraft for the year 1903,
You certainly cannot fail, Gentlemen, to be deeply impressed with the startling significance of the above report. You will in the first place notice that our judchtedness is rapidly approaching the million-dollar mark—in fact, it has already practically reached this figure. You will also notice that public business was conducted during the past year at a loss of, approximately, \$76,000, and we may fear at a much greater loss, as the unpaid bills and map caented chains against the city must amount to a considerable sum.

This is not a very cheerful financial

must amount to a considerable sum,
This is not a very cheerful fluancial
outlook for us to be confronted with
at the threshold of our official life, and
the prospects are not brightened when
we consider the fact that this legacy
of \$70,000 left us by the last city government must be deducted from the
avenue of the current year thus. eriment must be deducted from the revenues of the current year, thus reducing by that amount the income that will be available and necessary to conduct pable affairs during our term' of office. Practically last year's City Council has added \$76,000 to the city debt, inasmuch as it has used up that amount of borrowed money and has above actually favored the revenues of us seriously impaired the revenues of

It has virtually put its hand in the people's pocket and drawn in advance this large amount, it would seem, so that it could belser itself through its term of extravagance and wasteful-

ness.

And, let me ask, what remains of an enduring nature as a result of this lavish expenditure of the public funds? It is true, as has been jointed out, that we have a new hose tower, but certainly this is not a sufficient equivalent for such a large deficient it is not aleut for such a large deficit. It is not very pleasant to criticise the official acts of those who have preceded us any more than it is to reflect on the possible comments that those who succeed bis comments that those who succeed us may be justified in making on the records we may leave after us. But in all candor, I wish to say that the present crippled state of the public insuces is in a large measure the result of the extravagance, carelessness and misnianagement of the people's husbres by your innucleus replaces. business by your immediate predeces-

sers, Certabily, Gentlemen, the time has come when a hair must be called to this lose and wasteful use of the people's money. If our present firmedal resources indicate anything else, it is that even by the exercise of the utmost prudence and economy it will be extremely difficult to meet our steadily growing requirements.

For instance, in the near future, we shall be obliged to provide new school-houses, and to make necessary and extensivé repairs to our principal thor-oughlures: How are we to undertake these projects until we have resorted to another bond issue or to the sinking fund another band issue or to the sinking fund is difficult to answer. We have in the sinking fund, \$112,000, practically lying idle, or at best carning a small dividead for the city—and I suppose a large one for the depository—which might be utilized to advantage for these pressing public needs. The carliest bonds to mature, to the amount of \$30,000, will be in 1905. The amount of the city's credit in sinking funds is more than sufficient for the redemption of all bonds presentable as far into the future as 1916, and as we are annually adding to this amount, last

Many of its provisions have become au-tiquated and now operate adversely to the public interest. I shall not pre-sume to auticipate what the city char-ter should be, but it seems to no that the present system of electing city offi-cers for one year has nothing to com-mend its continuance and that the city charter should be so modified as to emcharter should be so modified as to em-body as far as practicable permanency in the tenure of office; also that the mayor should have the veto power as a check upon hasty and ill-considered ac-tion of the City Council; that he should have discretionary and disciplinary powers over the heads of departments, and should be held responsible for the proper discharge of their duties. Un-questionably many of the difficulties and incidental inconsistencies under questionably many of the difficulties and incidental inconsistencies under which the municipal machinery is now being toperated are chargeable to the present charter as well as many of the ordinances which admit of such a wide latitude of responsibility as to make every official's business no official's business. The peculiar needs of our city of today cannot be found in whole within the scope of a charter executed so many years ago, and the wisdom of adapting some of the ordinances to the changed conditions of the present time is cer-

some of the ordinances to the changed conditions of the present time is certainly unquestionable.

A city like Newport, unfortunately dependent on its general attractiveness solely for its support, should possess a charter consistent with its character whereby a broader and more liberal polley would be possible in some matters of great importance to its business interests.

PEST HOUSE. .

The recent visitation of small pox has, I think, awakened the people to

a realizing sense of the great necessity of equipping the municipal plant with the means and accommodations of caring for the victims of contagious dising for the victims, of contagious dis-eases, and so isolating them as to safe-guard the general good health of the community. While the board of health has proved itself to be able, vigilant and energetic, and to it is due our graft-tude, still we must confess that its ef-fectiveness has been impaired, and will be at each recurrence of a like conta-gion, by the want of proper and suita-ble quarters in which to cope success-fully with these dread diseases. Aside from the incerlinable blessing of good from the finealmathe blessing of good heatth in general, even if we are solely actuated by mercenary motives, it would be extremely unwise, the height would be extremely unwise, the height of fully, for Newport to continue in its present state of unpreparamess. Not one of the many attractive features of our city tends so much to its prosperity as its reputation for healthfulness, and it will be nothing short of criminal negligence on your part if you full to provide without delay the means required to meet and nevent the stread of conto meet and prevent the spread of con-taglous diseases, if unfortunately we are again so afflicted. I would respect-fully recommend that immediate action by taken by you is this end.

- CONVENTION RADIL

CONVENTION HARL.

CONVENTION HARL.

Nowport is dependent upon the visitors who enter its gates for its livelihood. Being destitute of manufactories of any kind, though we have or have had a Board of Trade, our policy should be, as our general business must necessarily be, one of social entertainment, of widespread advertising of the natural and improved points of attractiveness in which our city is so rich—in brief, we must play the fost on all occasions. Almost daily, year after year, there assemble in convention in different cities, delegates to the number of hundreds of thousands, representing the immerous professions and trades of this great republic. How many select Newport as their meeting place? During the past eight years, I can recall only two, and on both occasions no courtesy of a public character and very little attention of a private nature was given them. Simply an address of welcome by the mayor, who was obliged to apologize for the seeming inhospitality of his fellow-citizens and also its inform the city's guests that we were prohibited by our charter from expending public funds for social purposes.

As Newport is solely, as I have

pending public times for social purposes.

As Newport is solely, as I have said, a summer resort, it would seem to me to be a wise and proper business policy on our part to besite ourselves in this direction; and if we would gather and garner the harvest of profit from the pleasure-seeking throngs we should possess the accommodations to receive them fittingly and be able and ready to offer every inducement to secure their coming. Considering the character of our city it would be appropriate action for us to take. We should submit a proposition to the taxpayers for the construction of a public brilling for assembly purposes, and then there should be created a performent committee of the City Council, who could eco-operate with our Board of Trade, whose duty it would be to be alert and active and to keep in touch with the various associations throughout the country. I hope, Gentlemen, that you various associations throughout the country. I hope, Gentlemen, that you will give this recommendation your early attention, as I deem it of sufficient importance to the fluorient interests of our city to thus having your carnest consideration.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

The principal thoroughfares, notably Thames street, Spring street and Broadway, and many of the intersecting streets, are in a very dangerous and discreditable condition. In the near future they must be put in good repair for public safety and convenience, which will entail great expense. In my opinion, the discontinuance of In my opinion, the discontinuance of the practice of building new streets on the outskirts of the city, in vicinities little traveled, spursely settled, and the source of little or no income to the city

of the city's credit in sinking funds is more than sufficient for the redemption of all bonds presentable as far into the future as 1916, and as we are amusually adding to this amount, last year adding \$22,000, it would seem to me, in view of the present depleted condition of our finances, that a reasonable part of the sinking fund should be drawn from deposit and used, the city itself annually paying a fair rate of interest for the sinking fund should be drawn from deposit and used, the city itself annually paying a fair rate of interest for the same, the accurulation of which, in addition to the balance remaining, being ample to meet all maturing bonds for years to come. If the necessary permission to so utlize this fund can be obtained no injury will result to the city's credit thereby, but on the contrary much advantage will accrue to the public service.

Gentlemen, the year that lies before us will tax our best efforts to make both ends of the immedial household niet, and it should be your carnest desire, as it shall be mine, to handle the people's money with scrupulous care, and conscientious regard for atrict comomy and the advancement of the interests of our city.

CITY CHARTER.

In a previous inaugural address I made the following references as to the wisdom and necessity of revising the city charter, and as I deem them just as pertinent now as then I beg to resubmit them for your favorable consideration and netion.

An early revision of the city charter is essential to the economical and business-like administration of city charter is essential to the economical and business-like administration of city charter is essential to the conomical and business-like administration of the city charter is essential to the condition of the city charter is essential to the conomical and business-like administration of the city charter is essential to the economical and business-like administration of city and the previous first provided the previous from the first provided the provided that the proposition of the be saved in his department if the same care and economy are practiced that would be in the management of private

Ition schools.

I am informed by those best acquainted with the needs of the schools that a new high school is an absolute necessity, if we desire to maintain the present excellent standing and advanced position of this branch of our educational system. At the last election a proposition to expend a certain amount for this purpose was defeated by a small majority. This result should not be accepted by you as popular disapproval of the project, but I am of the opinion, rather as a protest against what was probably considered indefiniteness on the part of the school committee. I feel quite sure that when the school committee makes it plain regarding the high school, plain in terms, full in detail, that there need be no fear of an unfavorable response by the taxpayers. Let us willingte and fulls control. HIGH SCHOOL an unfavorable response by the taxpay-ers. Let us willingly and fully co-op-erate with them in order that the use-fulness of our schools shall not be circumscribed,

LONG WHARF.

As I understand this matter it is pro-As I understand this matter, it is proposed to widen Long wharf on its south side at an estimated cost of \$50,000, to be expended under the supervision of a commission comprised of members of the City Council, Last year's City Council, having applied to the General Assembly for certain powers in the premises, was authorized by that Lody of willing co-operators to elect a commission from its own membership, to be serve for a term of two years and to

spend this large amount of the tax payers' money without consulting them as to the wisdom and necessity of this work, without their consent, and 1 may add, practically without their knowledge. This is another instance of the high-haded and siar chamber methods which have of late crept into our system of home government, and who can say when this railroading of measures of questionable utility will cease? It is another violation of the

measures of questionable utility will cease? It is another violation of the principle of government by the people as a whole and an arbitrary deplat of the people's long-standing privilege and right to have, a voice in the expenditure of their own money.

As to the merits of this proposed inprovement, I think it will be extremely difficult for its promoters to show how the enty is to be benefited in return anywhere in proportion to this large outlary. We will all agree that the present condition of Long wharf is somewhat disgraceful and that it should be put in proper repair as soon as possible. I fall, nowever, to see how widening the south side will bring about this desired result, for certainty all the represent is not chargeable to this side of the wharf. In fact, the last commission estimated that it will cost \$150,000 to improve the wharf on the north side. Then, why, let us inquire, should we spend \$50,000 to remove one quarter of its present unsightly condition? Why should this wharf be widened at public expense at all? Why should the effort be made at this great expense to make a boulevard in such a vicinity? As I understand it, the wharf is not an accented public highway, and at the present time is not lighted and but slightly repaired at public expense.

At the head of this wharf is located a rich and powerful corporation—a many times beneficiary of popular favor—

At the lead of this wharf is located a rich and powerful corporation—a many times beneficiary of popular favor—which has built up in this locality a vast and prosperous plant. In this connection I do not wish to cast any insinuations, nor do I say that the Interests of this corporation would be advanced or the value of their properly increased if this widening scheme were effected. I cannot say whether or not it has been active in this movement, but I can truly assert that there is yet to be heard any objections from that quarter. It sppears reasonable and just to me, Geutlemen, that If Long wharf is ever widened that the cost should be horne by the different interests centered thereon, and that the trypayers of this city should not be burbayers of this city should not be bur-dened with the entire cost of the same, and especially so when we recall the as-tonishing fact that they are to be given no opportunity of expressing their ap-proval or disapproval of the proposed movement.

movement.

POLICE COMMISSION. About 18 months ago a certain few, sellishly interested politicians, professedly for the elevation of public morals and the futler enforcement of the als and the fatter enforcement of the laws, conceived the idea of appealing to the State legislature for a commission to conduct the police affairs of this city and to have full and absolute control of this happortant numicipal department. The legislature with practically no notice to the people of this city, and after holding one short and hurried public Learing, passed an act creating this police commission and authorizing the governor to appoint its members. The governor promptly exercised his authority and, manded three gentlemen of one political faith, thereby putting the stamp of the most giargentlemen of one political faith, there-by putting the stamp of the most glar-ing political partisanship upon a measure heralded as a necessary mean-of moral reform. The act creating this police commission not only clothes the commissioners with absolute and independent control of the city police but it also envisives them, by trait or but it also empowers them to grant or refuse all kinds of licenses, from that of junk to liquor; to enset ordinances to summon you or me before them, and of junk to inquest to each of unantees to summan you or me before them, and if in their opinion justification therefor exists they may fine or imprison; one or both as they see lift to expend annually a large amount of the public funds, and judging from the large overdraft on the city's funds by this department of the state government it would appear as if the police commissioners left, as though they do not at present enjoy sufficient latitude financially to accomplish the many reforms they have undertaken during the time they have been drawing their salaries.

In fact, this police commission by virtue of the set creating it possesses excitive, judicial and legislative powers, and in this respect is strikingly unique, it being the only official body we know of under our form of town government that commands such absolute and diverse towers. And how

government that commands such absolute and diverse powers. And however astonishing the above facts may be to the thoughtfut citizen, still more so is the reflection that this police commission is bound by no ties of responsibility to the citizens of Newyort, it bebility to the citizens of Newport, it being alone answerable to and subjected to the orders of the governor of. Ithode Island, Moreover, while this policecommission is authorized to draw annually a large amount from the city treasury, it is propriedly a waynered. There mader-

a large amount from the city treasury, it is practically exempted from rendering an account of its stewardship to the taxpayers, whose money it expends, and of whom, in the use thereof, it is absolutely independent.

In the opinion of many this is a serious condition of local affairs, and I am quite positive is of more than secondary interest and concern to the people of New jort in general. The establishment of this Police Commission in this city is the result of an illegal and unjustifiable invasion of the fundamental principle of home government heretofore nowhere more jealously guarded and sacredly cherished than in Rhode Island. Islaud.

Island.

Our charter—somewhat defective and antiquated though it be for these progressive times—guarantees us the right to manage our own affairs without outside interference. And furthermore, the constitution of this State also guarantees us this right of home rule which even the State senate is have the unbladed and would received. bound to uphold and would respect were it free from partisan bias and not boss-ridden. Some of the highest legal authorities of this State have declared the law creating this police commis-sion to be unconstitutional, contending that neither the General Assembly nor

that neither the General Assembly nor a branch thereof has any right, power or authority conferred upon them by the constitution and laws of this State to assume directly or Indirectly participation in the purely local government of towns and cities.

The continuance of the police commission, and it is continued for no other purpose than for the political exigencies of the boss up the river and the local annex, despite their recent repudiation by the people at the polity, should be received by us, in justice to our self-respect and local pride, as nothing less than an insulting intination that we require the assistance of tion that we require the assistance of the big and little bosses of the State in the management of our home affairs, we having no choice in the matter and being generously granted the precious privilege of paying the bills. And may I sak you, Gentlemen, of what benefit and advantage this Police Compuission is and has been to us, and in what way and when has its efforts advanced the

moral and material interests of this moral and material interests of this community? From the time it was imposed upon us up to the recent election it faithfully did what it was expected to do-it did nothing—and the condition of things became intolerable. And then we observed the farce of a useless high-salaried commission daibling in milities utilizer in different and are polities, utilizing in different and sus-picious directions, with one object in view, that sweet persuasiveness, so char-

ricious incentions, and one occurrence with the police commission just previous to election time.

Shortly after the commission had been most decisively unsuccessful in its efforts to secure popular endorsement at the polis, it took up the work for which it was not appointed. Epiared on by the example of a similarly constructed institution in Providence it became active—and we fear discriminatively so—in the enforcement of certain laws against a certain class for certain reasons best known to themselves, and I am quite confident well known to many of us. Its activity along this particular line is equalled only by its inactivity in other directions. I do not wish to particularize in this con-

this particular line is equalled only by its inactivity in other directions. I do not wish to particularize in this connection, for if I did I might point out sources of gross evil in the community, widely at variance with the moral law, that are well known to the police commissioners, who allow them to exist undisturbed and to flourish, paying no ilcenso fee, having no legal standing, and carrying on their truthe with the ulmost publicity.

As a consequence, Gentlemen, may I ask the question, if it is a fact that the police commission, as its few advocals claim, was a necessary feature in our home government, which was folated on us at great expense, for the purpose of clevating the moral tone of the community, and "to restore the good name to this fair city," how is it that we find matters in their present disgraceful and deplorable condition after 18 months of police commission aside from the fact that in principle it is contrary to, and subversive of, the fullest and freest form of the local government we have so long enjoyed, has in practice unquestionably proved fixelf to be a farce and a failure, and should be abolished.

You, Gentlemen, being closer to the receipt to the moral to make the man about the fact.

ished.
You, Gentlemen, being closer to the people in your official capacity than any other of their representatives and knowing that the sentiments of your constituents, as recently, expressed at the polis, is unfavorable to the continuance of this police commission should do your utmost to have it aboisshed, for at best, I repeat, it is useless and unnecessary, a great expense to the taxpayers, and, plainly, put, a purely partisan political machine. I would respectfully recommend that a committee of your honorable body be selected and instructed to appear before the General Assembly at its coming session and co-operate with our representatives in that body in demanding, in behalf of the people of this city, the restoration of the rights of which they have been so summarily and outrageously deprived.

In addition for such action there is the important one of the hurrensed cost of the taxpayers caused by the extravagant management of the police department by this commission. During the past year they have overdrawn in excess of the power conferred apon them approximately \$9,000, and in this connection arises the interesting question by what authority they overdrew this amount, and also not the least pertinent question, why the City Council saw it to honor their overdraft. It is a matter of investigation on your part, I think, to ascertain if the University of the content of the city. You, Gentlemen, being closer to the

conneil saw it to honor their overdraft. It is a matter of investigation on your part, I think, to ascertain if the City Conneil of just year had the legal authority to allow even one dollar more than the amount the police commission was empowered to expend under the provisions of the act which created it, said provision specifying that they were to expend for police purposes amountly \$36,000, and no more. I hope, Gentlemen, that during your term of office, if it is our misfortune to be obliged to live under the rule, of a police commission, we shall be mindful of the interests of the tax payers, cause to be kept within legal bounds the expenditures for police purposes, and refuse to appropriate one cent in excess of the specified sum.

cent in excess of the specified sum.

CONCLUSION.

I have purposely refrained from reference to several of the most important municipal departments, as the heads thereof annualty make their reports to the Gity Cauncil, and as a perusal of the same will inform you of their operations during the past year and also acquaint you with their needs and requirements. Permit me to remark that it seems to me it is your duty to your constituents to read and study these reports, and if you find therein any recommendation in the interest of the public welfare you should present the same for action without delay. Some of these departments during the past year have been well managed and others, I fear, not quite so ably and economically directed as they might have been. As a rule, the expenses have exceeded the appropriations allotted them, and, with no adequate cause visible therefor, it would appear as though the strictest economy and care in their management were not always exercised.

It may be, Gentlemen, that the extravagant policy of our predecessors is not entirely destitute of all good, and surely it will not have been without its moral if it teaches us the lesson by which we should profit—to practice economy and prudence in all our trans-CONCLUSION.

its moral if it teaches us the lesson by which we should profit—to practice economy and prudence in all our transactions, so that when the hour comes for us to retire to private life we can conscientiously say that we have done our several duties well and faithfully. During the time that we are to be associates in office, let us endeavor to be unpartisan in our actions and harmonious in our relations, ever mindful that we are but humble—though honored—servants of the people, whose will is our servants of the people, whose will is our law. PATRICK J. BOVLE, Mayor.

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Insurance Agent. What coal is it?

Merchant. Yes, it is,
Agent. Oh, I wouldn't insure it if I
were you. It wou't burn!—London
Answers.

Elevating.

Northern Colored Man, But you aught to be a lawyer or doctor or something high. Isn't there some way in which you can rise above the cornfield? Southern Colored Man. Yas, sab; dah's many ways. Dah might be a harricane, or dis mule might lift me wid his heels.—Philadolphia Record.

Chance For Heroism.

Adorer (unxiously). What did your Author (animossy). While du your futher say?
Sweet Girl. Oh, he got so angry I was afmid to stay and listen. He's in a perfectly terrible rage. Go in and appease him.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Taken Seriously Now.

Bunker. I used to get considerable anusement out of golf.
Ascum. Ah, then you don't play any more?
Bunker. Yes, indeed. I was referring to the time before I began to play.

Philadelphia Press.

Sir Harry Johnston, whose discovery of a new species of animal in the Ug-anda Protectorate has excited much inanda Protectorate has excited much in-terest among instantilists, brought back to London and exhibited there early this summer a specimen of a gigantic species of earthworm, which, when alive, was about three feet long and as thick as two fingers. Even larger species of earthworms than this exist. Ceylon has some giants, of a blue color, that attain as great as size. In Cape that atlain as great a size. In Cape Colony and Natal there is a species, particolored, green above and yellowish beneath, which, it is averred, some-times atlains a length of six feet. Glant

Mild Case,

Wife (anxiously), Is my husband very III, doctor? Dr. Stickum, On, no. Only about \$100 worth. - Exchange,

There is not a moment without some duty,

Every woman who suffers from Sick Head-neine, and who distilkes to take bitter doses, should try Carler's fullto Liver Pills. They are the eastest of all inculcines to take. a positive cure for the above distressing com-plinity give prompt relief in Dyspoyda and Imigestion; prevent and cure Constitution and Pilles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pills alose, Prieu 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

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The action of Curter's Little Liver Pills 14 pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please, Try them.

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wanted—Several yeared, sometimes attains a length of six feet Glant earth-worms are also found in Australia and in South America.

"What's that fellow doing out there in mid-occan with a kite?"

"Ife's frying to tap the wireless line."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Wanted—Several Plain Dealer.

WANTED—Several Persons OF character and good repotation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and workers and established with expenses additional arey should be an each welmasslay direct from head offices. Horse and carriages furnished, when necessary, References. Enclose skif-addressal stamped envelope. Manager, 3td Caxton Bulbling. Chicago.—9-41-16w.

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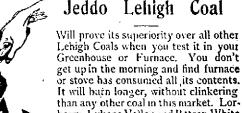
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Direct all communications to Mass E. M. THLEY, care Newport Historical Hooms, Newwort, R. I.

Back Numbers of the Mercury.

We are constantly in receipt of requests for information as to back numbers of the Mencury. All issues provious to July 1, 1899, are completely exhausted, but we have on hand a fair assortment of the Issues since that date. On receipt of orders for back numbers we will mail them at once if we have, the numbers desired. The prices are: Issues from July, 1890, to and including December, 1890, 15 cents each; issues in 1900, 10 cents each; issues since January 1, 1901, 5 cents each; and one (and only one) complete file of the Mencury for 1901 (ankeand), which will be sold to the first applicant. The price is \$5.00. This file includes all the installments of the article on the Cooke family from the beginning to the last issue in December, 1901.

Address all applications for back numbers to

MERGURY PUBLISHING CO.,

Nowport, R. 1.

SATURDAY, Judunty 11, 1904

NOTES.

THE COOKES OF BHODE ISLAND DESCENDANTS OF WALTER COOKE OF WEYMOUTH, MASS.

> 1619-1870. BY II, RUTH COOKE.

Charlotte Cooke (431), according to Angell Genealogy, married Andrews Angell (Job), Jorenniahl, Thomas, John', Thomas' and Allee (Ashton) Angell), which is correct according to the family statement. Andrew's mother was Amey' (Angell, dan. of Richard', who instrict Ablgall Ross, John', John's Thomas' and Alice (Ashton) Angell), hence his parents were second cousins. Job was brought up in the Angell Tavern in South Scituate, it. J., where his father, Jeremiah Angell, was its second proprietor, having this celebrated lawern left to him by will of his father, Thomas Angell. Of this tavern the Narragausett Register, vol. 8, p. 67, 28ys; "Farmers from Connecticut with loaded teams on their way to Providence would stop in such numbers that sixty horses per day would be fed and cared for at that tavern."

Jeremiah Angell was Justice of the Peace, and the town meetings were held in his lavern, and, while Foster was a part of Scituate, he did considerable business for that part of the town. Job Angell in 1773 settled on West Greenwich farm with his wife, who was Mary Mathewson, descendant of James Mathewson, who bought five seres, Jan. 27, 1658, of Thomas Angell, the first, whose daughter Itath Mathewson married leng. Whilipple, and whose sen, Panlet Mathewson, married leng, whilpple, and whose sen, Panlet Mathewson, married leng, Whilipple, and whose sen, Panlet Mathewson, family as Ablgall Cooke, daughter of Silas Cooke, No. 78, married into, as sald Ablgall, b. 1757, and Nicholas Mathewson and had Alice Crawford Mathewson and had Al

1888, who his, absepti king, b. 1719, d. 1819.

Capt, Job Augell became captain of Infaitry in the Revolution. Job was known as father of Charlotte's hurband, Andrew, who had two older brothers than himself, Jeremiah and Stophen Augell, who went to sen and after a voyage were never again heard from; in consequence, their father, Job Augell, gave Andrew house, home farm of 400 neres with the Angell tavern and other buildings, which he would not have had it they had lived. To Audrew's brother Job the father gave a farm in W. Greenwich that cast hut \$160, and to Andrew's other brother, Joseph Angell, the father gave the Foster and that the father gave the Foster and that the father gave the Foster and that the father gave the Foster and the father gave the father

drew's brother Job the father gave a farm in W. Greenwich that cost but \$160, and to Andrew's other brother, Joseph Angell, the father gave the Foster farm that cost a like amount, Job and Joseph Angell, the father gave the Foster farm that cost a like amount, Job and Joseph Angell, be in W. Greenwich, learned to be a blacksmith, and in 1892, when 17 yts, old, an army recruiting officer came around to secure soldiers for the United Slates army, and represented to Andrew that the military officers at Newyort, R. L. wanted a blacksmith to shoe their horses, which seemed plausible to Andrew, so he accepted the position, and reported at Newyort, where he found on arriving that they had no use for him as a blacksmith but did have as a soldier. So they dressed him as such, required him to dill in the ranks so as to be able to Joh the regular army, a thing he did not propose to do. Causequently Andrew complained all the thac and wanted to write home and let them there know when he was; which the officers seeing his dissalf-faction, would not allow as they had ealisted him as a five year soldier, and intended to keep thin thus. Andrew's brother Joh was teaching school at Johnston, R. L., at this time, and when at school together they had learned a cypher which Andrew now recalled to be a good thing to use to let Job know where he was said how he had been deceived in Newport, and was claimed as a five year soldier, and was claimed

Cuthived in Daulelsonville, Callely Arnold Coske Angell, b. Mar. 103, 1811; md. Eley Ann Aldrich of Burrillville, R. I., dan, of Anthony and Elizabeth Aldrich; lived in Fast Kill-

lugly, Conn., he a master weaver in 1872.

1872.
851. Daniel Angell, b. April 20, 1818, d. y.
852. Daniel Anthony Angell, b. May 15, 1815, d. Nov. 28, 1812.
853. Job Effery Angell, b. Jan. 14, 1817, d. Sept. 14, 1817.
851. Harley Richardson Angell, b. April 9, 1819. d. Sept. 20, 1839.

85). Harrey Remardson Angen, b. April 9, 1818, d. Sept. 30, 1839.
855. Almond Benjamin Franklin Angell, b. Feb. 44, 1821, d. May 13, 1861. He went to Providence to study for a doctor, got the soldler fever, enlisted in the United States service for five years in the Florida and Indian war was taken to Elurida and Indian war was taken to Elurida and served.

ion a moctor, gat the somer lover, enlisted in the United States service for
five years in the Florida and Indian
war, was taken to Florida and Indian
war, was taken to Florida and served
two and one half years.

Richard and Abigail (Ross) Angell
were the maternal grandparents of
this family. He wasborn in 1703 and
died in 1794, son of John Angell, who
settled on a farm in Johnston, R. L.,
near the seven mile line which separated that town from Smithfield, R. I.
Richard Angell had a sister Ruth,
who married Thomas Owen, b. 1706, a
Quater who settled in Chepachet and
had son Bolomen Owen and son John
Owen, who was Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court for some time and was
once elected Identenant-Governor of
Rhodo Island. Richard also had a
sister Lydia who married Nathan Medbury, and a brother Stephen who married Martina Olnoy, and Nathantel,
another brother, marked Lydia. Nathan and Lydia (Angell) Medbury
with their five sone removed to New
Borth, Chenango county, N. Y., all
grand uncles and aunis to children of
Charlotte (Cocke) Angell aforesaid.

Stephen was older than Richard Angell and was administrator on the estate of his father. Stephen was member of the council in Johnston, R. I.
He had nhe soms and two daughters.
To seven some he gave farms each, and
to the eighth son, William, he gave
his right in Olney Mills, which he sold
afterwards to his brother Daniel, the
uluth son, who did not receive a farm,
but was equally provided for by his
father.

The sons and thoughters of Stephen
and Martha (Olnay) Angell were:

father,

The sons and daughters of Stephen and Martha (Olney) Angell were:
Christopher, Ezzekial, Stephen, Charles,
Sarah, James, John, Daniel, William,
Gideon and Martha, born between years 1728 and 1747.

(To be continued.)

Who of our readers has read the following cultaph, which is found rudely chiselfed on a stone marking the grave of a negre stave, in Attlebore, Mass.

"Here thes the best of slaves,
Now turning into dust;
Caesar, the Ethopian, cruves
A place among the just.

His faithful soul has fled To realms of henverly light, And, by the blood of Jesus shed, Is changed from Black to White.

Junuary 15, he quitted the stage, In the 77th year of his age. 1780."

E. M.T.

QUERIES.

8105. Lawron—Adam Lawton, Jr., married Maitta Slocum of Nowport Oct. 24, 1727, and they lived in Portsmouth, Rhede Island. They had the following children:

1. Giles, b. Ang. 4, 1829; and, Hannah Peckham, Ap. 7, 1751, and second, Mary Lawton, Jan. 30, 1766; died Dec. 2, 1810, aged 81; Mary died Oct. 17, 1830.

17, 1830.
 Ruth, b. Oct. 16, 1731; md. Peter Barker, Nov. 8, 1752.
 Peleg, b. Nov., 1735; md. Anno Cooke, of John and Mary, May 12, 1757.

1757.
4. Haenah, b. Mar, 8, 1789-10.
5. Sarah, b. Feb. 21, 1748; nd. Sept. 6, 1775, Job Almy, Prob. md. 2d. Benjamin Lawton, and dled Aug. 18, 1825,

jamin Lawton, Jr., died Oct. 11, Adam Lawton, Jr., died Oct. 11, 1767, aged 62. His widow, Martha (Slocum) Lawton, died October 11,

1776.
What became of Peleg after his mar-What became of Peleg after his marriage with Anne Cooke in 1757? Is it possible that she died, and he removed to North Kingstown and married Mary Greene, there? A Peleg Lawton and wife Mary (Greene) had a son Thomas, born in North Kingstown in 1792. Is there a list of children of Peleg and Anne (Cooke) Lawton? When did they die?

Did Haunah, born Mar. 8, 1789-40, marry Benjamin Howard of Newport, Jan. 23, 1763. A Benjamin Howard and Haunah Lawton were married in Newport on that date. Is there a list of their children?—E. M. T.

3106 Cory-Can, nor the following Corys? These records are are found at No. Kingstown, R. I. John Cory: will dated——; proved 1711; wife Elizabeth.

1711; wife Elizabeth,
John Cory: will dated Mar. 18, 1768;
proved 1768. Mentioned sons John,
Anthony, Caleb, Datifel and Joseph;
granddaughter Ester Cory, dau. of
Thomas, dec.; dau. Mary Cory; dau.
Memby Pearce.
Mary Cory, single woman: will
proved Nov. 11, 1776. Mentions nephew
(neppee) Esther Sloenn; wife of
Ebenezer; my nephews Daniel, Gideon
and John Cory, sons of Thomas [dec.],
etc. etc.—A. P.

3107. PARKEH—Wanted ancestry of Nathantel Parker, born about 1740. His wife was Elizabeth ——? They lived in Massachusetts, or Connecticut, afterwards in Virginia, then North Carolina, and lastly Tennessee, where he died about 1786. Is there any concection between this Nathaniel Parker and the one mentioned in the American Monthly Magazine, Nov., 1990. In the account of the Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, at Billerica? Any information of the Parkers who first came to Massachuselfs will be gratefully received .-- A

3108. McINTYRE—Information of the ancestry, dates of birth and the resi-dence of William McIntire, son-in-law of the above Col. David Shepherd. Was the the same William McIntire who was in the battle at Fort Necessity, 1751 mantiscal in Washington. 1754, mentioned in Washington's journal?—II, M. F.

3109. COOPER. HOLLIDAY—Information wanted of Jane Cooper, wife of William Hohlday, a private in Col. Filjah Clark's regiment of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was a holder of bounty land in Georgia Who were his parents!—I. T. M.

RUMFORD **BAKING POWDER**

The Wholesome Powder.

William C. Cozzens & Co.

We wish to announce that we are still doing business and have a lot of bargains to offer the public at low prices.

WALL PAPERS at half price.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO., 138 THAMES STREET.

EVERYTHING

Housekeeping. CARPETS, FURNITURE,

Rockers, Easy Chairs, Faucy Chairs, Morris Chairs, Decks, Cabinets, Bookeases, Lamps, Clocks, Mats, Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Utensits, Bedsteads, Tables, Washshands, Pictures, Sofas, Lounges, Conches, Chilloniers, Mirrors, Rugs, Oileloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Patlor Suits, Dining-Room Suits, Bedroom Suits, China Closets, Music Cabinets, EVERYTHING you can think of for furnishing your home, and at prices that will astonish you. Call and inspect our full line,

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

town, R. I. Can any one give methor ancestry?—E. M. $\Upsilon_{\rm c}$

811). Sisson—Who were the ancestors of Joseph Sisson, of Newport, R. I., who died 1836 or 1837? He had sons Peleg and Benjamin,—W. W.

3112. "THE BANNER IN THE SKY" 3112. "THE HANNER IN THE SIX" AWho can tell me where Church's picture, "The Banner in the Sky," can be found, and give me a general description of it? Bishop Potter of New York, in 1900, wrote a Fourth of July poem on the Stars and Stripes, which was inspired by this picture. I would be glad to obtain some particulars concerning the picture.—P. D. H.

ANSWERS.

ANSWERS.

6072. SHERMAN, TABOR—Vital Statistics, Vol. 4, Portsmouth Records, I think, says "Thomas Shearman, of Peleg of Portsmouth, and Mary Tabor of Deacon Samuel of Tiverton, m, by Elder William Bliss, Jan. 7, 1708." Peleg and Elizabeth Bowler, m. Ap. 15, 1767, had Thomas, barn May 17, 1769, 2d. son, Abel b. July 17, 1767, being the first child, (This on records.) Alec, Cyntha, Charles, and Elizabeth, following in order given. From similarity of names Abel, Cynthia, Alice, not connaou Sherman names, it seems probable this is the line wanted. Phillip, Peleg', Peleg', Thomas' in 1746, 3d. wife, Aun Sisson. Peleg who m. Elizabeth Bowler, is, I think, their son, b. Feb. 4, 1744. Thomas, b. 1609, in 1st, Sarah Sisson, 2d. Mary Sanford, 3d. Ann Gies Peleg, Job. Jane, Ann, Levi, (who did he marry) Elizabeth and tichard, b. July 2, 1754, who in, Elizabeth Sherman, Peleg'and Alice Fish Sherman had besides I. Thomas, b. 1699, H. Richard, b. 1704, in, June 3, 1722, hydia Wilbur, han, of Daniel; III. Eizabeth, b. 1703, in, George Sisson: IV. Peleg', b. 1704, in, 1732, Bathsheles Sherman. Peleg' died before 1750. I am greatly interested in his descendants. He had Parker, b. Oct. 14, 1734, in, Ap. 15, 1756, Rath Freenian, "dangiter of David, deceased." In the Freeman genealogy these children of David are evidently confused with others of the same name. Ruth evidently died, and alogy these children of David are evidently confused with others of the same name. Ruth evidently died, and Parker in. Mefey — They had Peleg, Dec. 15, 1759, Sarah, March 23, 1761. And I have reason to think Andley born 1767-S, or perhaps carlier. Peleg and Alice Fish also had V. Grizzelly, b. 1766, in. 1734, Benjamin Clark (2); VI. Caleb, b. 1708, in. Elizabeth Lawton, 1739; VII. Georgel, b. 1710, in. Avis Slason; VIII. Sallsbury b. 1712; (Did he marry Abigail Tisdale?) IX. Preserved, b. 1714, in. Ann Lawton.

a minor be must come home with her, which was accordingly done, and thus Andrew escaped a life of war for a demestic one, by marrying Charlotte Cocke shout 1305, who died Dec. 50, 1835; he dying Oct. 24, 1840, born Ap. 1, 1755, leaving 8 children, namely:

848. Sarah Ann Angell, o. Nov. 11, 1905; md. Jan. 1, 1881, Thomas Pray, b. Killingly, Coan., Ap. 2, 1895; he died in Providence, Nov. 1, 1889, had issue, a daughter, living in Providence, in 1901.

849. Emery? Andrew Angell, b. Jan. 3110. Tew. CLARRE—Who was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of St. Paul, Richmond Co., Ga., and was living at that date in the parish of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of Ga. He was living at that date in the parish of Ga. He was living at Will C. J. C. C. if this is any help,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Iller, there having been default. In the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage.

There will be sold at public nuction on There will be said. Thomas H. Dogovan, at 12 o'clock noon, on the percel of hand first incretinatier described, all the right, little shall interest of the said. Thomas H. Dogovan, at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to those certain lois or purcels of land with the buildings and improvements there on, all situated in the said Town of Therefore, and Isituated in the said Town of Therefore, and Isituated in the said Town of Therefore, in writing, to the Control of Probate with the buildings and in Section K, in helieves theights. Northerly, by Troposed Hooper street; Easterly, by hand of the Old Colony Railroad Company; Southerly, by to said word of the Old Colony Railroad Company; Southerly, by to two. Isometry, by the No. Isometry in the No. Isometry

vue avenue for the coming season.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Merigage Beel, made by Thomas B. Bonovan, of the Town of Tiverion, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to Rudoit? Ballonester, Jr., of the City of Fall River, in the County of Risto, and State of Massachusetts, bearing date Angust 28th, A. D. 188, and recording date Angust 28th, A. D. 188, and recording Island Evidence of said Town of Tiverion, Book No. 22nt pages 78, 70, 80, 18, 22 and 8, which said mortgage has since been duly assigned to James Bulley, of said City of Fall Illver, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

A. Cass Canfield, of New York, has rented the Van D. Reed villa on Belie-

BOSTON STORE

January Sale

This will afford a splendid opportunity to seeme eminently desirable goods at a great reduction from their intrinsic value. Note the prices attached to these various lterms and get some idea of what is to be done. These Annual Sales have grown to such a magnitude that our facilities are really inadequate to bear the extra strain put upon them. To meet this extra demand we have materially added to our salesforce and will do everything in our power to give proper attention to every one who enters the store. With increased delivery service we hope to be able to deliver all packages promptly or with as little delay as the circumstances will permit.

Ribbons.

No. 16 Double Face Satin Ribbon, all colors, regular price, 871c; sale price 22c

No. 40 Double Face Satin Ribban, all colors, regular price 55e; sale price 25c Liberty, Satin Ribbon, 5 inches wide, all colors, regular price 42c; sale price 12c

Double Face Satin Sash Ribbon, all colors, regular price 87c; sate price 42c

Furs.

Martin Scarfs, 6 talls, regular price \$3.50; sale price \$1.95 Martin Scarf, 8 tails, regular price \$5.00; salo nrice \$2.96

Alaska Sable Muff, regular price \$10.00; salo price \$7.00

Gloves,

50 dozen Ladles! Two Clasp French Rid Gloves in black, white, tan, grey, brown and modes. This is our reg-ular \$1.00 warranted glovo, all sizes; sale order tog pair. salo prico por pair

Children's All Wool School Mittens, destrable colors, all sizes, regular price 10c; sale price per pair &

Extra quality Children's All Wood Mit-tens, double texture, all sizes, at Jost half price, per pair 16c

Lacés, etc.

Hamburg Embroideries in various widths, regular price 124c to 15e a yard; will be sold in six yard strips for 63c

Slik Net Veilings, 18 inches wide,black and other desirable colors, regular price 25c; sale price per yard 18c

150 yards Embroidered Criffon, 20 Inches wide, black and white grounds, with embroidered flourees and figures, regular price \$1.50 to \$2.50; sale price per yard

Burcau Scarfs and Pillow Shains, open net work and embroidered, regular price 50c; salo price each 25c

Underwear. Men's Winter Weight Ribbed Baibrig-gan Undershirts and Drawers, regu-lar price \$1; sale price each 35c

Men's Heavy Fleece Undershirts and Drawers, regular price 50c; sale price each 35c

Ladies' Heavy Fleece Undershirts and adles' Heavy Fleece Onnerships Drawers, regular price 25c; sale price 19c

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1802, at 100 chock a. m. ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Gwendolyn Wildynle, representing herself to be and not of said Newport, and prnying this Court to approve of Pemberten Baro Powel whom she has chosen to be her Guardian. It is ordered that the consideration of said Newport, and the Wildynley of January, A. D. 1902, At 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office thereof the given to all yesoons interested, by advertisement to the Arcport Mercury, once a week at tenst, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARID.

Court of Probate, Middledown, R. L.,
December 18, A. D. 1901.

SUSAN G. CHASE and others, present to
this Court their petition, in writing, praying that Albert L. Chase, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator
on the estime of

EDWARD P. CHASE, late of said Middletown, who deceased intes-

inte of sain disanction, and accessed nate.

It is ordered that the consideration of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall In said Middle town, on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, A. B. 1822, at one o'clock p. m., and that notific thereof be published for four-tiend days, once a week at least, in the Norman Micenaey.

ALBERT Is CHASE.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Protote Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., December R. A. D. Roi. December R. A. D. Roi. MARTHA C. BLASS, Widow, presents to Inis Court her petition, in writing, praying that letters of authinistration may be granted her, on the estate of her former historial. tend,

WH.LIAM H. BLISS,
late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

tate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middle-town, on Monday, the twenteth day of January, next, A.D., 1822, at one o'clock p.m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the Newport Mercury. ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. L. Dec. 24, 1901. New Shoreham, R. L. bec. 24, 1901.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Protote Court of the Town of New Shoreham, administratiz of the estate of WAITY R. MOTT, into of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law, All persons having claims against said estate hereby notified to present them to the andersigned or file the same in the office of facebers of said court within six months from the date of the first adventigement thereof.

HANNAH R. WILLIS. HANNAH R. WILLIS, Administratrix.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly approinted by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, gnardian of the person and estate of SIMEON HAZARD, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to give persons having claims against said estate it present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to WILLIAM HOLT, Charles and Chardian.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 18th, 1001—12-11-6W.

Linens.

No. 9 Double Face Satin Ribbon, all colors, regular price, 25c; sale price, 124-25 No. 16 Double Face Satin Ribbon, all Price per yard Science Satin Ribbon, all Science per yard Science Scie

Bleached Scotch Double Damask, 68 Inches wide, usual price 89c, and at that price is considered good value; sale price per yard

Extra Fine Irish Bleached Damask, 72 Inches wide, a very good grade, \$1.00 the regular price; sale price per yard 19c

Irish Doublo Damusk Grass Bleached satin fluish, 72 inches wide, various elegant designs, regular price \$1.25; sale price per yard

Damssk Trible Napkins, pure linen, slze §, regular price \$1.50; sale price per dozen \$1.25 Pure Linen Satin Dannask Table Nap-kins, various neat designs, regular price \$1.25; sate price per dozen

Three-quarter Napkins of Irish manufacture, heavy soft flexible linen, regular price \$1.76; sale price per dozen

Huckaback Towels, all white and also with Colored Borders, regular price 121c; now 16c

Huckaback Towels, with Damask Bor-der, size 20x88, regular price 25c; sale price each Dish Toweling Crash, regular price 5c;

Linen Crash Toweling, regular price 100; sale price 8c Twilled Linea Toweling, regular price 18c; sale price 15c

Wash Goods.

sale price

Outing Flannel in checks and stripes, regular price 7c; sale price per yard

Dress Clinghams in choice colorings, checks, plaids and stripes, regular price 12je; sale price per yard ... &c Merrimack Shirting, regular price 6c;

Men's Furnishings.

Mon's Domet Flannel Shirts in checks and stripes, all sizes, each Jic

Men's Flanneletto Pajamas, all sizes; sale price, a suit Men's Percalo Shirts, in a large variety of patterns and colors, all sizes, each

Men's Scarls, in four-in-hand and imperial, each 12 1-2c

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport. In Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the Soft day of Devember A. B. 180t, at 10 o'clock A. M. O. T. H.E. PETTION, in writing, of George C. Ubuse, Guardian of the person and estate of

O. C. Chase, Guardian of the person and estate of MARY A. T. READ, of full age, of Newport, presented this day to the Coart of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to set at public auction a certain parcel of real estate situated in said Newport, praying for leave to see that public auction, for the partoes of paying the debts of said adult and the expenses of supporting her, and said petitioner having applied to this said tourid affective and said petitioner having applied to this said tourid affective and the Newport Marcary.

Note that bearing the total persons interaction of the control of the petition will be considered at the Court of Probate of the one Montay, the Chair of Probate of the Court of t

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 20th day of Desember, A. D. 190, at 100 clock a. m. ON THE PETTION, in writing of Robert Off. County, of Whitinsville Massachuselts, presented this day, praying that letters on administration on the exists of

EVA LEONE CONANT, inte of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to him or some other sulfable per-

son:
It is ordered that the consideration of said
petition be referred to Monday, the 20th day
of Junuary, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. at pelitina be reforred to Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock n. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Acaport Merenry once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, 1-1

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, In Rhode Island, Indiden on Monday, the 38th day of December, A. D. 1801, at 10 o'clock a. m.

On THE PETITION, in writing, of Ellen P. U'Brien, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on he estate of PATRICK O'BRIEN, linesting, may be granted to her, or some other suitable person;

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition to referred to Monday, the 20th day of Japanay. A b. 1923, the 20th day of Japanay. A beginning that notice thereof be given to an Areyson's interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week itenst, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., December 18, A. D. 1901.

MARY WARD GREENE, the sole Executive of the last will and testiment of NATHANIEL GREENE, that of said Middletown, december, presents to this Courte her first and final account with the estate of said decembed, and there on prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middle-town, on Monday, the twentieth day of January next. A. D. 102, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for four-port Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, 1221 Probate Clerk.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. L.;

December 30, A. D. 1801.

HANNAH E. CASWELL and Others, have
I this day filed in this office their petition,
in writing, to the Court of Probate of said
Middletown, praying that William S. Caswell, of the City of Newport, R. L., or some
other suitable person, may be appointed Adnitinistrator on the estate of

Cast Middletown, who deceased intertime. And said petitions have applied to
me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of their said petition according to law.
Notice is hereby given to all persons in any
wise intersted in said petition that the same
will be considered and acted upon, at
the Court of Protate to be held at the Town
Hall in said Middletown, on Manday, the
twenticth day of January next, A. D. 1902,
at one o'clock p. m.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.